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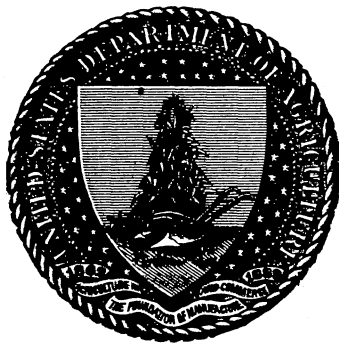
FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 160.

GAME LAWS FOR 1902.

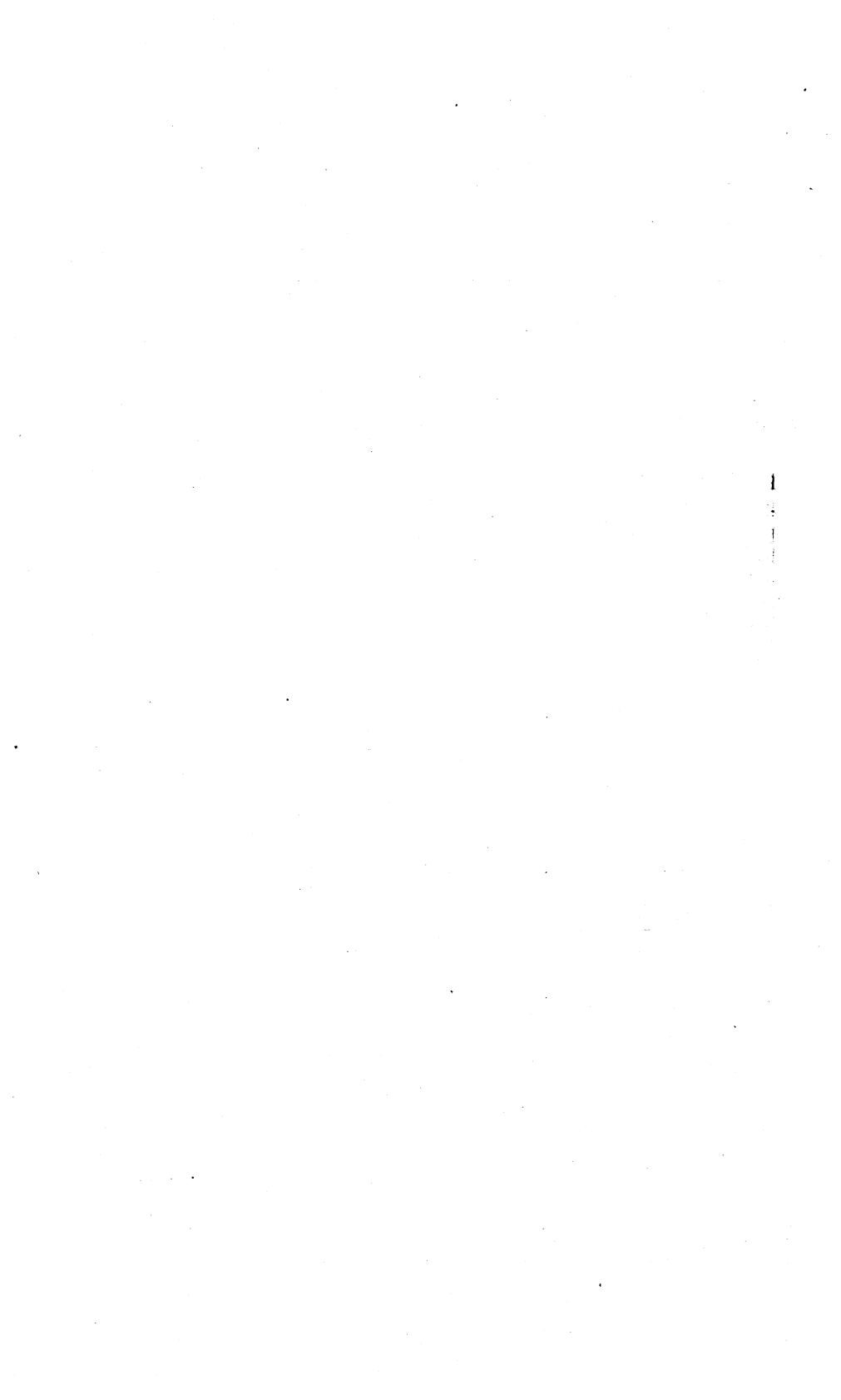
A SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO
SEASONS, SHIPMENT, SALE, AND LICENSES.

BY

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Assistants, Biological Survey.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1902.



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

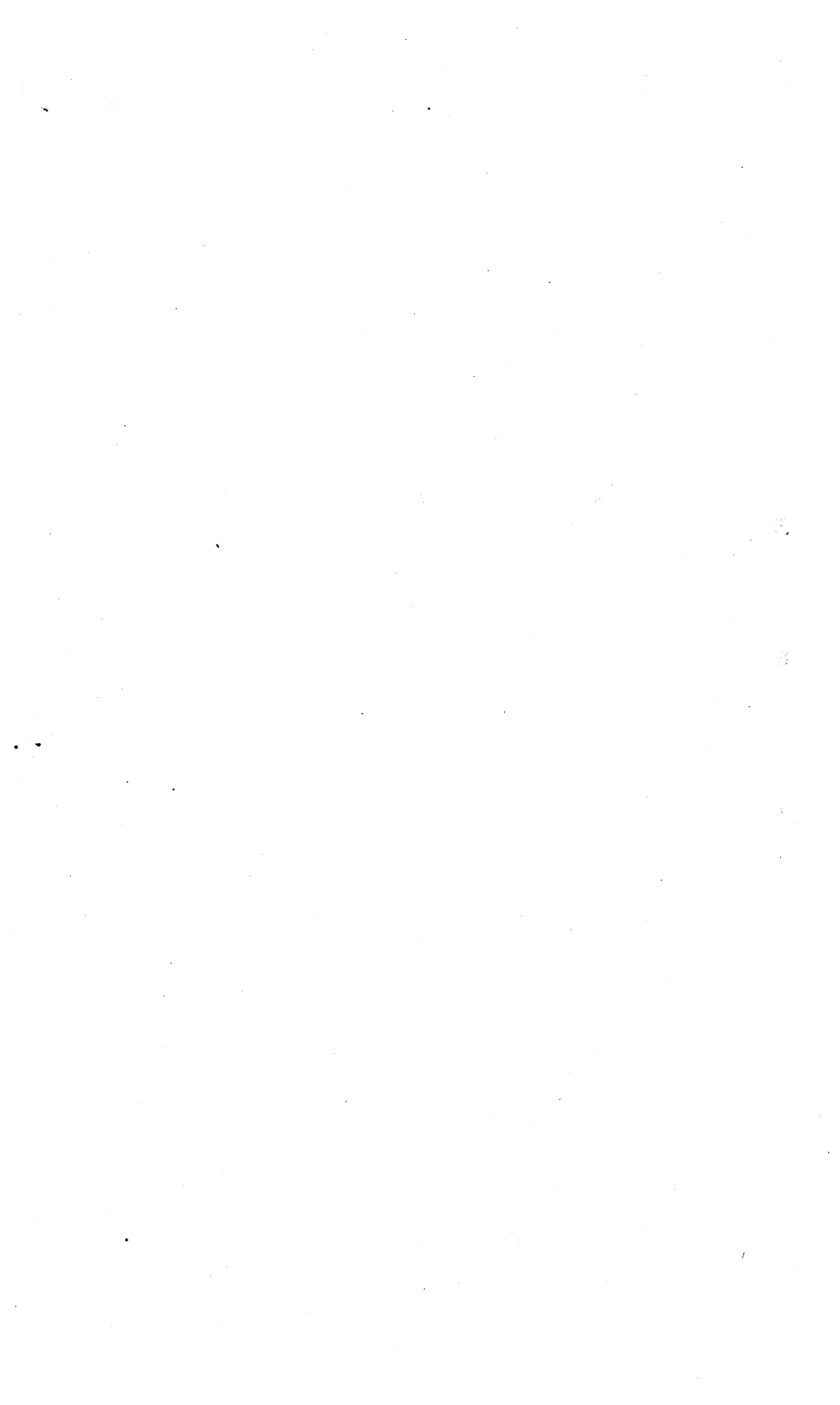
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith and to recommend for publication in the series of Farmers' Bulletins a summary of the game laws for 1902, relating to seasons, shipment, sale, and licenses, prepared by T. S. Palmer and H. W. Olds, assistants in the Biological Survey. The object of this bulletin is to meet a general demand for information on game laws by presenting briefly the most important regulations concerning shipment and sale, especially those governing interstate commerce in game. These regulations were published in Bulletin No. 16, of the Biological Survey, in 1901, but numerous changes in the laws have since occurred, and it seems desirable to reissue such parts of that bulletin as are of more general interest, revised to date and in a form for wider distribution. No attempt has been made to compile the provisions of State laws relating to night hunting, methods of capturing game, and similar matters, which are more or less local in their nature. Instead are given the Federal laws regulating shipment and importation of game, and the new game law of Alaska. It is believed that the matter presented in this report, although greatly condensed, will prove useful not only to sportsmen and wardens but also to dealers, shippers, farmers, and others interested in game.

Respectfully,

A. K. FISHER,
Acting Chief, Biological Survey.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.



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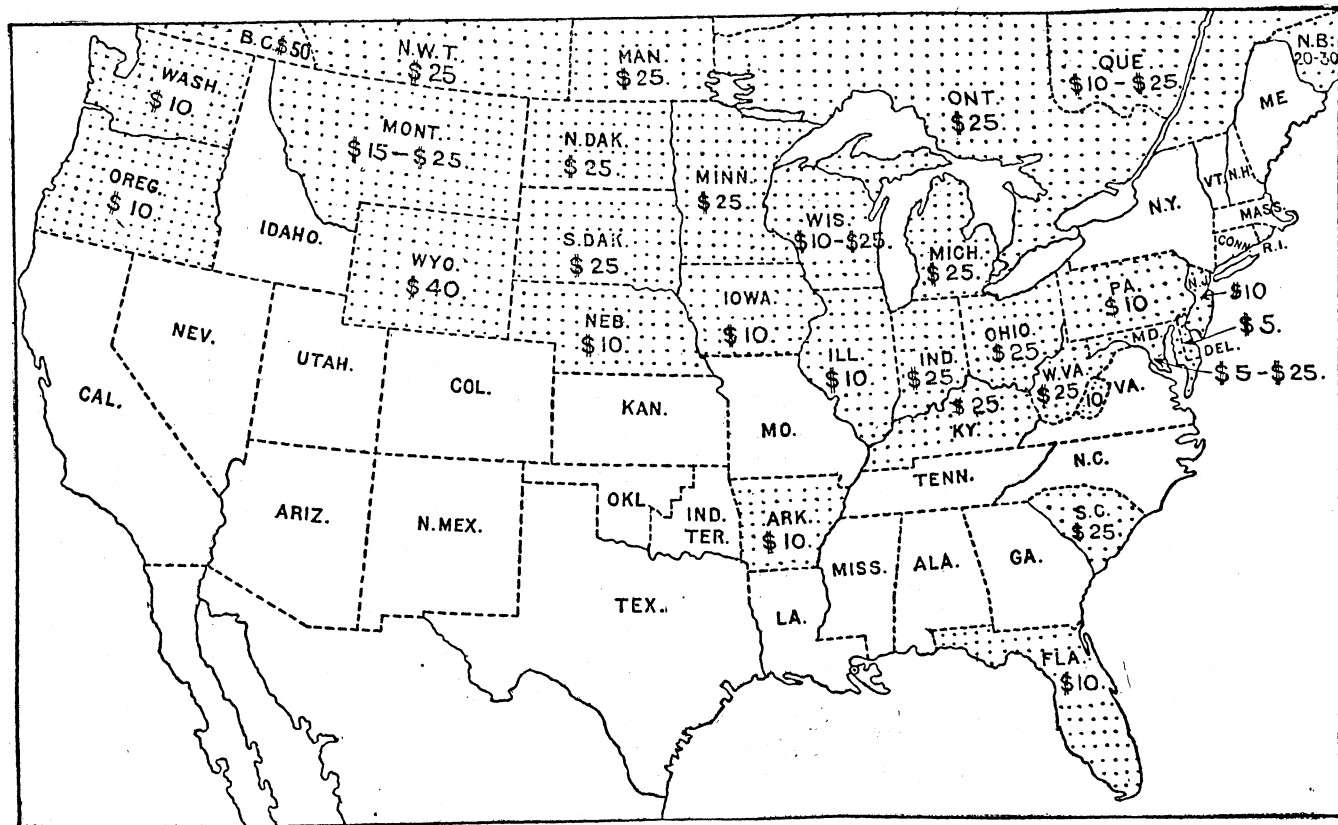


FIG. 1.—States (dotted) which require nonresidents to obtain hunting licenses. The fee for the license is shown in each case. For other details, see pp. 43-47.

GAME LAWS FOR 1902.

INTRODUCTION.

Game protection should appeal to many persons besides sportsmen and those who derive a pecuniary interest from the sale of game for market. To the farmer especially the preservation of the game on his land is a matter of more consequence than is generally supposed. Even though he cares nothing for hunting, or reserving the privilege for his family or his friends, he may still derive a benefit by no means inconsiderable from the game on his farm, provided it is properly preserved. He will find a knowledge of game laws and some attention to their enforcement valuable in several ways: (1) Game birds may be increased, some of which, notably quail and wild turkeys, are very useful in destroying insects which injure his crops; (2) the privilege of hunting on his land is a valuable asset, which may be made to yield a cash return, or to pay his taxes in whole or in part;^a (3) he will be better able to keep irresponsible persons off his land, protect his stock and poultry from injury at the hands of careless hunters, and prevent shooting at improper times or seasons.

According to decisions of the highest courts, game is the property of the State. It should, therefore, like other public property, be carefully administered for the public good; for under proper management it may become one of the chief attractions of the State, and may even be developed into a source of revenue. Its principal value lies, not so much in the few dollars it may bring to the individual hunter, or in the money it may contribute to the State treasury, but in the benefits it confers on the people at large by furnishing them an incentive to recreation and health. Moreover, it may serve as an attraction to persons from other States, who, in the pursuit of pleasure, spend far more than the intrinsic value of the game they kill, and who often by this means become familiar with natural resources and opportunities for investment that otherwise would remain unknown to them. Maine affords a conspicuous example of the advantages, both direct

^a In North Carolina, in many counties of which sportsmen are required by law to obtain the written consent of the owner of the land on which they hunt, it is not unusual to lease hunting privileges or give permits in consideration of payment of taxes.

and indirect, which a State may derive from carefully preserving its fish and game. To secure these benefits special laws are necessary, and the general appreciation of this fact is shown by the existence of game laws in practically every State and Territory of the Union and in all the Provinces of Canada. Without such laws many valuable species would soon be exterminated. But in order to secure an adequate observance of statutes already in existence it is essential that their provisions should be generally known and supported by public sentiment; otherwise they will fail to accomplish the objects for which they were enacted.

One of the factors which has played an important part in hastening the rapid destruction of game in recent years is illegal shipment from one State to another. This has also proved one of the most difficult problems to cope with, primarily because interstate commerce is outside the jurisdiction of the several States. To meet this difficulty Congress, on May 25, 1900, passed an act, popularly known as the Lacey Act, which extended the duties of the Secretary of Agriculture to include matters connected with the preservation of game, and prohibited interstate commerce in game killed in violation of local laws. This Federal law is based to a certain extent on State laws, and its proper enforcement requires a knowledge of certain local provisions which are subject to constant change.

The object of the present bulletin is to bring together for ready reference a brief summary of the provisions of the various State laws which primarily form the basis of the Lacey Act, namely, those relating to close seasons, licenses, and shipment and sale of game. With these are given extracts from the Tariff Act, and the full text of the Lacey Act, the act regulating the introduction of eggs of game birds, and the new game law for Alaska, all of which relate to importation or shipment. In other words, the bulletin is intended as a guide to existing regulations, State and Federal, which govern the trade in game. It does not include provisions regulating the methods of capturing game or such others as are essentially local in their application. These may be found in the various State laws, copies of which may be obtained from secretaries of state, and in most instances from State fish and game wardens. Special editions of the game laws may often be had upon application to the proper State officers,^a and synopses of the provisions of interest to sportsmen are issued by some

^a A list of the State game commissioners, wardens, and secretaries of game associations may be found in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1901, pp. 634-637, and also in Circular No. 35 of the Biological Survey.

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Newfoundland, Ontario, and Quebec, and possibly others, issue special editions of their game laws.

railroad companies, game associations, and private publishers. As a rule, these abstracts do not give all the county laws or all the provisions relating to shipment and sale, except possibly for the State in which each is published.

LEGISLATION OF 1902.

Legislative sessions have been held during 1902 in about a dozen States and in several Provinces of Canada. Important game laws have been enacted for Alaska, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Ohio, and provisions have been adopted for the protection of insectivorous birds^a in Alaska, Kentucky, Ohio, the Northwest Territories, and Washington County, Md. As a whole, the game legislation of the year has been notably conservative. In several of the States the amendments adopted relate chiefly to seasons and are of minor consequence. Among the most important features are the nonexport provisions in the laws of Alaska, Louisiana, and South Carolina, reducing the States which permit unlimited shipment of game to three, all in the South. Every State in which prairie chickens still exist now prohibits their export, and practically all but three of the States in which quail occur protect the birds at all seasons or make shipment out of the State illegal (see p. 31). Ohio has adopted an important provision, incorporated in the export laws of several States, which requires all packages of game to be clearly marked so as to show the nature of the contents and other details of the shipment.

Three additional States—Kentucky, New Jersey, and Ohio—have joined the ranks of those which require nonresident hunters to secure licenses. In New Jersey the fee is \$10, in Kentucky and Ohio it is \$25, and in Newfoundland under the new law it has been increased to \$100. Several counties of Maryland have likewise provided for nonresident licenses, so that Allegany County is now the only county in the State in which nonresidents are permitted to hunt without restriction. Louisiana, following the lead of Missouri, has prohibited nonresidents from killing game within the State, and New York, like Minnesota, has enacted a provision by which nonresidents from States which require licenses can kill game in New York only under licenses similar to those required in the case of nonresidents in their own States. (Laws of 1902, chap. 77.)

New York has also adopted an innovation in game protection by permitting dealers to hold game during the close season, provided a bond is given that such game will not be sold, used, given away, or otherwise disposed of during the time that the bond is in force, and

^a For a resumé of the various state laws protecting birds other than game, see Bulletin No. 12 of the Biological Survey, 1902.

that the owner will not violate any of the provisions of the forest, fish, and game law. It remains to be seen whether this act will fulfill all the expectations of its advocates and effectually prevent the sale of game out of season.

CHANGES DUE TO EXPIRATION OF LAWS.

Several changes have occurred through expiration of laws by limitation. It is customary to extend absolute protection to certain game for periods of several years (usually three or five, and occasionally ten) in order to allow depleted species to recuperate or those recently introduced to increase. The present year has witnessed the expiration of close terms in Idaho and Pennsylvania for pheasants; in Texas for antelope and pheasants; and in Wyoming for moose; and also local close terms in Maryland for woodcock in Worcester County; in North Carolina for deer in Clay and Macon counties; in Tennessee for quail in Bedford County, and quail, doves, snipe, and woodcock in Wilson County; in Virginia for imported pheasants in Rockbridge County; and in New Brunswick for moose and caribou west of the St. John River. In some of these cases a close season has been provided, but in others there seems to be no protection.

During the next two years numerous other close terms for big game and upland game birds will expire by limitation. In 1903 the absolute protection of certain game which has prevailed for several years will expire in the following States: Massachusetts (deer); Nebraska (quail); Nevada (deer, antelope, mountain quail, and grouse); Oregon, east of the Cascades (prairie chickens); South Carolina (imported pheasants); Washington (quail); and Wisconsin (quail and pheasants). A few special county laws of the same character in Maine, New York, and New Brunswick will also expire by limitation. In 1904 close terms for various kinds of game will expire in several States—Alabama (imported pheasants); Idaho (moose and caribou); Minnesota, Ohio, and Oklahoma (pheasants); Oregon (elk); and Nova Scotia (red deer and elk). Similar laws in certain counties in Tennessee and Oregon also expire in the same year. Unless provision is made for extending these terms at the next sessions of the legislatures the complete protection which is still necessary in most cases will cease, and where no close seasons are provided protection will be left in doubt.

CLOSE SEASONS.

No question in game protection is more important than that of the seasons during which birds and animals shall be protected, yet there is none in which State laws show greater diversity or are more subject to change. Lack of uniformity often defeats the purpose of provi-

sions intended to allow game an opportunity to recuperate and introduces needless confusion. Moreover, it makes compliance with the provisions of the Federal law difficult for shippers and game dealers, who must consider the open seasons in both the State in which their game is killed and that to which it is shipped. Further confusion results from diversity in defining the seasons. Some laws give the open seasons, others the closed, and in these statements may be found all possible varieties of inclusion and exclusion of the dates named.

An attempt is here made to bring together in one table all the close seasons for game prescribed by the various States and by the Provinces of Canada. For the sake of simplicity, a uniform method is used both in the arrangement of species and statement of seasons. In each case deer and other big game are first considered; then squirrels and rabbits; then upland game birds, such as quail, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, and doves; then shore birds; and finally waterfowl, such as ducks, geese, and swans. In the statement of seasons only close seasons have been given, and in stating these the plan of the Vermont law, to include the *first* date but not the last, has been followed consistently. The Vermont scheme has the advantage of showing readily both the open and close seasons, since either may be obtained by reading the other backward. Thus, when the close season is stated as December 1 to October 1, the open season begins October 1 and ends December 1 (the last date in each case being excluded).

In some States certain days of the week constitute additional close seasons throughout the term in which killing is permitted. Hunting on Sunday is prohibited in all except five of the States east of the Mississippi, and in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, as well as in the Canadian Provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. Mondays constitute a close season for ducks in Ohio; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for wild fowl in Carteret County, N. C.; and Wednesdays and Saturdays for wild fowl in Currituck County, N. C., and on Back Bay, Princess Anne County, Va. Similar exceptions are made for wild fowl in Anne Arundel, Cecil, Dorchester, and Harford counties, Md., and in Connecticut for wild fowl at certain points on the Housatonic River and Long Island Sound. Election day is also a close season for certain game in Harford County, Md.

These special exceptions and the county laws of Alabama and Mississippi, of which no recent compilation is available, are not given in the following table, which may otherwise be regarded as a practically complete résumé of the regulations now in force. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and the absence in the laws of many States of express legislation as to the inclusion or exclusion of the dates beginning and ending the seasons makes exactness almost an impossibility.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1902.

[The close seasons include the first date, but not the last. To find the open seasons *reverse the dates*. No close season is prescribed by State laws for any game not mentioned in the list. Seasons which apply only to special counties are given in the middle column. See also table at end of bulletin.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Alabama (1899.)	Deer Squirrel (black, gray, or fox) Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock Dove Pheasant (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 5 years (59 counties excepted from operation of State law, but numerous county laws in force.)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 2-July 1. Mar. 2-Nov. 15. Mar. 1-Aug. 1. Until Feb. 8, 1904
Alaska (1902.)	Deer, sheep, mountain goat Moose, caribou, walrus, sea lion Bear (large brown) Grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, waterfowl Male deer	Dec. 16-Sept. 1. Nov. 1-Sept. 1. July 1-Apr. 15. Dec. 16-Sept. 1. Dec. 15-Nov. 15.
Arizona (1901.)	Female deer, fawn, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat .. Antelope Quail, bobwhite, grouse, pheasant, snipe, rail, duck, goose, brant	At all times. Until Jan. 1, 1906. Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
Arkansas	Wild turkey Deer Quail or Virginia partridge Pinnated grouse, prairie chicken Wild turkey Dove	Dec. 15-Nov. 15. Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 31. May 1-Sept. 1. At all times.
California (1901.)	Female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, mountain sheep Tree squirrel Quail, partridge, grouse, sage hen, plover, curlew, ibis, rail, wild duck Mongolian or English pheasant, bobwhite, Eastern or Chinese quail, English partridge	Oct. 1-Aug. 1. At all times. Feb. 1-Aug. 1. Feb. 1-Oct. 1.
Colorado (1899.)	Dove Deer and antelope with horns Elk with horns Bison or buffalo, mountain sheep Quail, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan Grouse, prairie chicken, sage chicken, wild turkey Dove, wild pigeon Snipe, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl (see exception). <i>Exception:</i> Altitudes above 7,000 feet	Feb. 1-Aug. 1. Nov. 6-Aug. 15. Nov. 6-Oct. 25. At all times. At all times. Nov. 1-Aug. 15. Oct. 1-July 15. Apr. 16-Sept. 1.
Connecticut (1901.)	Deer, 10 years Gray squirrel Wild hare, rabbit Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock Pheasant (Chinese or Mongolian) Dove Wilson's snipe (English snipe), plover, rail, gallinule, mud hen, bay snipe, shore birds, web-footed wild fowl. ¹	Apr. 16-Sept. 15. Until June 1, 1911. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Jan. 1-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Until June 1, 1906. At all times. Apr. 1-Sept. 1.
Delaware (1895.)	Rabbit Quail, partridge, pheasant Dove Reedbird Ortolan or rail Wild duck (except summer or wood duck), wild goose, brant, swan	Jan. 1-Nov. 15. Jan. 1-Nov. 15. At all times. Feb. 1-Aug. 25. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 15-Oct. 1.
District of Columbia. (1899-1901.)	Deer meat (sale or possession prohibited) Rabbit (except English rabbit, Belgian hare), squirrel Quail or partridge Ruffed grouse or pheasant (except English ringneck or other foreign pheasants raised in inclosures), wild turkey. Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse Woodcock Dove Snipe, plover, wild duck, goose, brant Reedbird, marsh blackbird, water rail or ortolan, other game birds not previously mentioned.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Mar. 15-Nov. 1. Dec. 26-Nov. 1. Mar. 15-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-July 1. At all times. Apr. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Florida ² (1899.)	Deer Quail or partridge, wild turkey Wild duck	Feb. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 1-Nov. 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 1.

¹Certain local restrictions are in force.

²No game or game birds are permitted to be killed within 1 mile of West Palm Beach; similar regulations are in force at St. Augustine.

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Georgia	Deer	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
	English, Mongolian, and other imported pheasants	Until Nov. 30, 1905.
Hawaii	Dove	Mar. 15-Aug. 15.
(1897.)	Quail, pheasant	Mar. 1-Sept. 16.
	Wild dove, wild pigeon	Feb. 1-July 1.
	Kolea (plover), akeeki (lesser pied plover), kukuluao (long-legged plover)	Aug. 1-Mar. 1.
	Pheasants and other imported birds	Until 1907.
	Plover, snipe, turnstone, curlew, stilt, mud hen, migratory wild duck	May 1-Sept. 16.
Idaho	Native wild duck, Hawaiian goose	Feb. 1-Sept. 16.
(1899.)	Deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Elk	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
	Moose, caribou, 5 years	Until 1904.
	Quail	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.
	Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen or fool hen, pheasant	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
Illinois	Wild duck, goose, swan	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.
(1899-1901.)	Deer, 5 years	Until May 10, 1906.
	Squirrel (gray, red, fox, or black)	Dec. 1-July 1.
	Quail (sale only) ¹	Dec. 20-Nov. 1.
	Ruffed grouse, pheasant or partridge, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse	Oct. 1-Aug. 31.
	Wild turkey	Jan. 15-Sept. 1.
	Pheasants (copper or Soemmering, English, golden, green Japanese, Mongolian, ringneck, silver, tragopan), partridge (black India, cacubis, chucker), sand grouse, 5 years	Until May 10, 1906.
	Mourning dove	Dec. 1-Aug. 1.
	Golden, upland, or other plover, jacksnipe, Wilson's snipe, sand or other snipe	Apr. 25-Sept. 1.
Indiana	Duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.
(1901.)	Deer	At all times.
	Squirrel	Jan. 1-June 1.
	Quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse	Oct. 1-Nov. 10. ²
	Pheasants (copper, golden, green Japanese, ringneck, Mongolian, silver, English, or any other species), wild turkey	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.
	Dove	At all times.
	Woodcock	Jan. 1-Aug. 15.
	Wild duck, wild goose, brant, or other waterfowl	Oct. 1-Nov. 10.
Iowa ³	Deer, elk, mountain goat	Jan. 1-July 1.
(1897-1902.)	Squirrel (gray, timber, or fox)	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.
	Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey	Oct. 1-Nov. 10. ²
	Pinnated grouse or prairie chicken	At all times.
	Turtle dove	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Woodcock	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
	Plover, sandpiper, rail, marsh or beach birds, wild duck, goose, brant	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Kansas	Quail	Jan. 1-Aug. 15.
(1901.)	Partridge, pheasant	Oct. 1-Aug. 15.
	Grouse, prairie chicken	Sept. 15-July 15.
Kentucky	Dove, plover	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
(1894.)	Deer	Feb. 1-June 15.
	Squirrel (black, gray, or fox)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Quail, partridge, pheasant	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
	Wild turkey	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
	Dove	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
	Woodcock	Feb. 1-June 20.
Louisiana ⁴	Wood duck, teal, or other wild duck, goose	Apr. 1-Aug. 15.
(1902.)	Deer, rabbit	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.
	Quail, partridge, wild turkey	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.
	Pheasant, prairie chicken	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
	Dove	Mar. 1-July 1.
	Upland plover (papabotte)	Oct. 1-Aug. 1.
	Wood duck, blue-winged teal	Apr. 1-Aug. 1.
	Other ducks	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.
Maine	Deer (see exceptions)	Dec. 15-Oct. 1.
(1899-1901.)	Exceptions: Androscoggin, Cumberland (certain towns), Knox, Lincoln	Nov. 1-Oct. 1

¹ Export and sale are prohibited as before. For sale seasons, see p. 41. The omission of quail from the law of 1901 affects only killing. The attorney-general has advised the game commissioner that the birds can still be protected under existing laws.

² Unless permit be obtained.

³ For sale seasons, see p. 41.

⁴ Close seasons in Louisiana can be changed (but not shortened) by police juries of the several parishes of the State.

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Maryland (1898-1902.)	Ruffed grouse (or pheasant)—Continued. Carroll, Queen Anne, St. Mary Dec. 25-Nov. 10 Cecil Feb. 1-Sept. 5 Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester (State law), Feb. 1-Nov. 10 Frederick Dec. 15-Nov. 15 ¹ Garrett, Harford Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Montgomery Jan. 1-Sept. 1 Somerset Until Apr. 11, 1905 Washington Dec. 25-Aug. 12 English pheasant, Mongolian pheasant (see exceptions) ... Dec. 25-Nov. 1 <i>Exceptions:</i> Anne Arundel, Howard, Prince George, Dec. 25-Nov. 10 Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester (State law) Feb. 1-Nov. 10 Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 ² Wild turkey: Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Frederick, Prince George, Talbot, (State law) Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Allegany Jan. 1-Oct. 15 Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester ³ (State law) Feb. 1-Nov. 10 Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Howard Dec. 25-Nov. 10 Kent At all times Montgomery Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Washington Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Anne Arundel, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Queen Anne, St. Mary Unprotected Dove (see exceptions) Dec. 25-Aug. 15. <i>Exceptions:</i> Carroll, Frederick, Wicomico At all times Kent Dec. 25-Aug. 1 Somerset Jan. 1-Aug. 15 Washington Dec. 25-Aug. 12 Wild pigeon, Kent County only Dec. 25-Aug. 1 Woodcock: Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Frederick, Howard (State law) Dec. 25-Nov. 1 ⁴ Allegany Jan. 1-Oct. 15 ⁴ Anne Arundel, Prince George Jan. 1-July 2 Caroline Jan. 15-July 4 Carroll Dec. 25-July 15 Cecil Jan. 1-June 10 Charles Feb. 24-July 5 Dorchester, Somerset Jan. 1-June 15 Garrett, Harford Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Kent Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Montgomery Jan. 1-July 1 Queen Anne Feb. 1-July 5 St. Mary Feb. 24-July 5 Talbot Jan. 1-July 5 Washington Dec. 25-July 12 Wicomico Feb. 1-June 15 Worcester Feb. 1-Nov. 10 ⁴ Plover (see exceptions) May 1-Aug. 15. <i>Exceptions:</i> Anne Arundel, Prince George May 1-Sept. 11 Carroll May 1-Sept. 1 Kent Dec. 25-Aug. 1 Wicomico Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Worcester Unprotected Snipe (see exceptions) May 1-Aug. 15. <i>Exceptions:</i> Anne Arundel, Prince George May 1-Sept. 11 Carroll May 1-Sept. 1 Kent June 1-Mar. 15 Wicomico ('sandpiper') Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Worcester Unprotected	

¹ Ch. 587, acts 1900.² According to an act passed in 1900 prohibiting the shooting of "any pheasant" during stated season. If the term quoted applies only to ruffed grouse, the closed season for imported pheasants is Jan. 1-Nov. 1, as fixed by the general State law of 1898.³ It is not clear whether the intent of the law is to protect the wild turkey in these counties for this season or to leave it unprotected.⁴ Except month of July.

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Minnesota (1899-1901.)	Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 5 years.....	Until Sept. 1, 1904.
	Upland plover, woodcock.....	Oct. 31-July 4.
	Wild duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Mississippi ¹ ... (1892.)	Deer.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.
	Quail or partridge, wild turkey.....	May 1-Oct. 1.
	Turtle or mourning dove, starling (field lark).....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.
Missouri (1901.)	Deer.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
	Quail (Virginia partridge), ruffed grouse (pheasant or partridge), Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
	Turtle dove, meadowlark, plover, woodcock.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Montana (1897-1901.)	Wild duck.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
	Deer, mountain goat.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Elk.....	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
	Moose, caribou, antelope, bison or buffalo, mountain sheep.....	At all times.
	Grouse or prairie chicken, fool hen, pheasant or partridge.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
	Sage hen, turtle dove.....	Dec. 15-Aug. 1.
	Quail, Chinese pheasants.....	At all times.
Nebraska ² (1901.)	Wild duck, goose, brant, swan.....	May 1-Sept. 1.
	Deer, antelope (with horns).....	Nov. 16-Aug. 15.
	Elk.....	At all times.
	Quail.....	Until Nov. 1, 1903.
	Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, curlew.....	At all times.
	Prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
	Wild pigeon, dove, plover.....	Oct. 31-Apr. 15.
	Jacksnipe, Wilson snipe, yellow-legs (other snipe protected at all times), wild duck, goose, brant, swan, crane.....	Apr. 16-Sept. 1.
Nevada (1901.)	Deer, antelope (males).....	Until Mar. 28, 1903.
	Female deer and antelope, all elk, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat.....	At all times.
	Mountain quail, grouse.....	Until Sept. 1, 1903. ³
	Pheasant.....	Until Sept. 1, 1906.
	Sage hen.....	Mar. 2-July 1.
	Dove.....	Nov. 2-July 15.
	Valley quail, prairie chicken, woodcock, plover, snipe, curlew, wind hen [mud hen], sandhill crane, wild duck, wild goose, bittern.....	Mar. 16-Sept. 1.
New Hampshire (1901.)	Deer (see exceptions), elk, moose, caribou.....	At all times.
	Exceptions: Deer in Carroll, Coos, and Grafton counties (except towns of Ashland, Canaan, Enfield, Grafton, Lebanon, Lyman, and Orange, in Grafton County). Gray squirrel, raccoon.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 1.
	Hare, rabbit.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
	Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock, Wilson snipe.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
	Dove.....	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.
	Plover, yellow-legs, sandpiper, rail, duck (except shel-drake). ('Beach birds' may be shot in Rockingham County after July 15.)	At all times.
New Jersey ² (1900-1902.)	Deer.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
	Squirrels (gray, black, fox), hare (rabbit).....	Until Apr. 10, 1905.
	Quail (partridge), ruffed grouse (partridge or pheasant), English or ring-necked pheasant.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.
	Dove, upland plover.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.
	Woodcock.....	Oct. 1-Aug. 1.
	Gray snipe (English or Wilson snipe).....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1. ⁴
	Reedbird, rail-bird.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 25. ⁵
	Marsh hen.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 25.
New Mexico (1901.)	Duck, goose, brant, or other web-footed wild fowl.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep.....	May 1-Sept. 1.
	Mountain goat.....	Until Mar. 19, 1906.
	Quail.....	At all times.
	Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
New York ³ (1900-1902.)	Pheasants.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
	(See special laws for Long Island below.)	Until Mar. 14, 1906. ⁶
	Deer (see exceptions).....	Until Mar. 14, 1906. ⁶
	Exceptions: Delaware, Greene, Putnam, and Ulster counties, Until Sept. 1, 1907	Nov. 16-Sept. 1.
	Sullivan County.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 1
	Fawns.....	At all times
	Elk, moose, caribou, antelope.....	At all times.
	Squirrel (black or gray except in Greene County, Dec. 16-Oct. 1; and Rensselaer County, Dec. 1-Oct. 1).	Dec. 16-Sept. 16.

¹ County laws in force.² For sale seasons, see p. 42.³ Applies only to counties polling less than 1,900 votes.⁴ Except month of July.⁵ Except months of March and April.⁶ Under Chap. XXV, Laws of 1901, Oregon or 'Denny' pheasants are protected indefinitely.

[illegible]

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
North Carolina (1883-1901.)	Quail or partridge—Continued.	
	<i>Exceptions—Continued.</i>	
	Dare, Granville, Tyrrell	Mar. 1-Oct. 15
	Davidson	Apr. 1-Oct. 1
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
	Mecklenburg	Jan. 10-Dec. 1
	New Hanover, Richmond, Scotland	Apr. 1-Oct. 15
	Pamlico	Mar. 1-Sept. 1
	Rowan, Surry	Feb. 1-Dec. 1
	Warren	Mar. 15-Oct. 10
	Wilson	Feb. 1-Nov. 15
	Cherokee, Clay, Columbus, Graham, Jones, Macon, Onslow, Swain	Unprotected
	Pheasant:	
	Cherokee	May 10-Oct. 10
	Currituck	Until Apr. 1, 1906
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
	Rowan	Feb. 1-Dec. 1
	Wild turkey (see exceptions)	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
	<i>Exceptions:</i>	
	Bertie (male birds May 1-Nov. 1), Chatham, Mar. 1-Nov. 1	
	Cabarrus, Davidson	Mar. 1-Nov. 15
	Carteret (Bogue Banks)	Until Mar. 11, 1905
	Cherokee	May 10-Oct. 10
	Granville	Mar. 1-Oct. 15
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
	Macon	May 1-Oct. 15
	Martin (male birds)	May 1-Jan. 1
	Mecklenburg, Wilson	Feb. 1-Nov. 15
	Pamlico	Mar. 1-Sept. 1
	Pender	Feb. 1-Oct. 1
	Randolph, Rowan	Feb. 1-Dec. 1
	Richmond, Scotland	Apr. 1-Oct. 15
	Stanly	At all times
	Warren	Mar. 15-Oct. 10
	Carteret (except Bogue Banks), Clay, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Duplin, Graham, Jones, Montgomery, Onslow, Swain, Tyrrell	Unprotected
	Dove (see exceptions)	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
	<i>Exceptions:</i>	
	Bertie	Mar. 1-Nov. 1
	Cabarrus	Mar. 15-Nov. 15
	Davidson, New Hanover, Richmond, Scotland, Apr. 1-Oct. 15	
	Granville	Mar. 1-Oct. 15
	Henderson	At all times
	Mecklenburg, Wilson	Feb. 1-Nov. 15
	Montgomery	Nov. 15-Mar. 1
	Rowan	Feb. 2-Dec. 1
	Vance	Mar. 15-Oct. 15
	Warren	Mar. 1-Nov. 1
	Carteret, Cherokee, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Cumber- land, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Graham, Hyde, Jones, Macon, Moore, Onslow, Pamlico, Swain, Tyrrell	Unprotected
	Woodcock:	
	Randolph	Mar. 1-Nov. 15
	Rowan	Feb. 2-Dec. 1
	Snipe:	
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
	Marsh hen, curlew, and other shore birds:	
	New Hanover	Apr. 1-Sept. 1
	Wild fowl:	
	Brunswick, New Hanover	Mar. 10-Nov. 1
	Carteret	Jan. 1-Dec. 1
	Currituck	Apr. 1-Nov. 10
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
North Dakota (1901.)	Deer	Dec. 1-Nov. 10.
	Elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep	At all times.
	Antelope	Until Jan. 1, 1911.
	Quail, English or Chinese pheasant, wild swan	Until Sept. 1, 1905.
	Sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock	Oct. 15-Sept. 1.
Ohio (1900-1902.)	Wild duck, wild goose, crane, brant	May 1-Sept. 1.
	Deer	Dec. 16-Nov. 10.
	Squirrel	Sept. 2-Aug. 1.
	Rabbit	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.
	Quail, wild turkey	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.
	Ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, Mongolian, English, ring- neck, or other pheasants	Until Nov. 10, 1904.
	Dove	At all times.

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902—Continued.

State.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Tennessee (1893-1901.)	<p>Deer:</p> <p>Anderson, Cheatham, Coffee, Dickson, Fayette, Hamblen, Hardeman, Haywood, Houston, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, London, McMinn, Monroe, Obion, Roane, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trousdale, Williamson..... Jan. 1-Aug. 1</p> <p>Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Henry, Madison, Maury, Wilson..... Mar. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Bledsoe, Franklin..... Jan. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Carter, Sullivan..... At all times.</p> <p>Cumberland..... Until Mar. 20, 1905</p> <p>Dekalb, Fentress, Hamilton, Hancock, Johnson (by law of 1893), Montgomery, Morgan, Rhea, Unicoi, White..... Dec. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Grainger, Lauderdale..... Mar. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Hardin..... Mar. 15-Sept. 15</p> <p>Humphreys..... Until Feb. 8, 1907</p> <p>Shelby..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Warren..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Restrictions in other counties uncertain.</p> <p>Squirrel (Shelby County only)..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1 (?)</p> <p>Quail or partridge:</p> <p>Anderson, Blount, Cocke, Coffee, Dickson, Hancock, Houston, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, London, McMinn, Monroe, Roane, Sevier, Stewart, Sumner, Williamson..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1 (?)</p> <p>Bradley, Greene, Warren..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Carter, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Unicoi..... Apr. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Cheatham..... Mar. 1-Oct. 15</p> <p>Davidson, Lincoln..... Mar. 1-Sept. 15</p> <p>Dyer..... Apr. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Fayette..... Mar. 1-Dec. 1</p> <p>Franklin..... Apr. 1-Dec. 1</p> <p>Gibson, Giles, Weakley, Wilson..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Grainger, Lauderdale..... Mar. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Hamblen, Maury, McNairy..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Hardeman..... Mar. 15-Nov. 15</p> <p>Hardin..... Mar. 15-Sept. 15</p> <p>Haywood, Marshall, Montgomery, Rutherford, Madison..... Feb. 15-Nov. 16</p> <p>Putnam..... Until Apr. 16, 1906</p> <p>Robertson..... Feb. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Sullivan..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Tipton..... Feb. 15-Nov. 1</p> <p>Trousdale..... Jan. 15-Nov. 1</p> <p>Washington..... Jan. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Restrictions in other counties uncertain.</p> <p>Grouse:</p> <p>Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Hamilton, Henry, Lincoln, Madison..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Bradley, Greene, Warren..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Cheatham, Montgomery, Robinson, Stewart, Williamson..... Until Nov. 15, 1908</p> <p>Grainger..... Mar. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Hardin..... Mar. 15-Sept. 15</p> <p>Maury (under "other game birds")..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Robertson, Trousdale..... Until Apr. 21, 1904</p> <p>Shelby..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Sunmer..... Until Apr. 3, 1906</p> <p>Tipton..... Until Apr. 15, 1906</p> <p>Wilson (under "other game birds")..... Apr. 1-Aug. 1</p> <p>Pheasant:</p> <p>Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Lincoln, Madison, Maury..... Mar. 1-Sept. 15</p> <p>Bradley, Greene, Warren..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Carter, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington..... Apr. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Cheatham, Montgomery..... Mar. 1-Oct. 15</p> <p>Grainger..... Mar. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Hardin..... Mar. 15-Sept. 15</p> <p>Haywood..... Feb. 15-Nov. 16</p> <p>Maury (under "other game birds"), Weakley, Putnam..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Robertson, Trousdale..... Feb. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Sumner..... Until Apr. 21, 1904</p> <p>Tipton..... Until Apr. 3, 1906</p> <p>Wilson (under "other game birds")..... Apr. 1-Aug. 1</p> <p>Prairie chicken:</p> <p>Cheatham, Montgomery, Robinson, Stewart, Williamson..... Until Nov. 15, 1908</p>	

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Tennessee (1896-1901.)	English, Mongolian, ringneck and other [imported] pheasants. Wild turkey: Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Madison, May 1-Sept. 15 Bledsoe, Fentress, Rhea, White..... May 1-Oct. 1 Carter, Greene, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington... Apr. 1-Oct. 1 Cheatham..... Mar. 1-Oct. 15 Cumberland..... May 15-Nov. 1 Franklin..... Apr. 1-Sept. 1 Grainger, Lauderdale..... Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Hardeman..... Mar. 15-Nov. 15 Hardin..... Mar. 15-Sept. 15 Haywood..... Feb. 15-Nov. 16 ¹ Lincoln..... Mar. 1-Sept. 15 Maury (under "other game birds")..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Montgomery, Robertson, Weakley... Until Apr. 3, 1906 Morgan..... Dec. 1-Oct. 1 Putnam..... Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Shelby..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Warren..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Wilson (under "other game birds")..... Apr. 1-Aug. 1 Dove: Bradley, Greene..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Cheatham, Montgomery..... Mar. 1-Aug. 1 Maury (under "other game birds")..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Sumner..... Dec. 1-Aug. 1 Wilson..... Apr. 1-Aug. 1 Plover: Cheatham, Montgomery..... May 1-Sept. 1 Maury (under "other game birds")..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Wilson (under "other game birds")..... Apr. 1-Aug. 1 Woodcock: Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Lincoln, Madison, Mar. 1-Sept. 15 Bradley, Greene..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Carter, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington..... Apr. 1-Oct. 1 Cheatham, Montgomery..... Mar. 1-Aug. 1 Hardin..... Mar. 15-Sept. 15 Haywood..... Feb. 15-Nov. 16 Maury (under "other game birds")..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Robertson, Shelby..... Feb. 1-Sept. 15 Wilson (under "other game birds")..... Apr. 1-Aug. 1 Snipe: Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Lincoln, Madison, Mar. 1-Sept. 15 Bradley, Greene..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Cheatham, Montgomery..... May 1-Sept. 1 Hardin..... Mar. 15-Sept. 15 Maury (under "other game birds")..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Robertson, Shelby..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Wilson (under "other game birds")..... Apr. 1-Aug. 1 Duck: Cheatham, Montgomery..... May 1-Sept. 1 Grainger, Lauderdale..... Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Maury (under "other game birds")..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Weakley..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Warren..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Wilson (under "other game birds")..... Apr. 1-Aug. 1	Until Apr. 9, 1906.
Texas (1897.)	Deer, antelope Quail or partridge Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, pheasant (English or Mongolian). Wild turkey	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 15-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
Utah (1899-1901.)	Deer Elk, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, antelope, quail (see exception), English, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse, any introduced game. <i>Exception:</i> Quail (Kane and Washington counties only), Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant..... Mourning dove Snipe, duck, wild goose, brant, swan..... Deer (with horns) Deer without horns, moose, caribou..... Rabbit, hare Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, plover (other than up-land), woodcock, English snipe, wild duck, goose. Pheasant, English partridge.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 15-Oct. 15. At all times. Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Dec. 1-July 1. Jan. 15-Oct. 1. Nov. 1-Oct. 22. At all times. May 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 20-Oct. 1.
Vermont (1894-1898.)		

¹ An attempt is made to make the close season for turkey in Haywood County May 1-Nov. 1. (See Laws of 1897, p. 420.)

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Vermont (1894-1898.)	Dove.....	At all times.
Virginia (1887-1902.)	Upland plover.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
	Deer (see exceptions).....	Jan. 1-Aug. 15. ¹
	<i>Exceptions:</i>	
	Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge.....	Dec. 25-Oct. 20
	Amelia, Nottoway, Prince George, Southampton, Surry.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15
	Bland, Smyth, Tazewell, Wythe.....	Jan. 15-Sept. 1
	Brunswick, Charlotte, Chesterfield.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1
	Charles City, New Kent.....	Jan. 15-Sept. 15
	Culpeper, Orange.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 31
	Essex.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 15
	Fairfax.....	Dec. 25-Sept. 1
	Frederick, Shenandoah.....	Dec. 15-Sept. 15
	Giles.....	Until Apr. 2, 1905
	Gloucester, Mathews.....	At all times
	Greensville, Sussex.....	Jan. 15-Aug. 1
	King and Queen.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 1
	King William.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1
	Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1
	Princess Anne.....	Feb. 15-Sept. 15
	Rockingham.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15
	Appomattox, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg.....	Unprotected
	Rabbit:	
	Accomac, Northampton.....	Jan. 15-Nov. 15
	Alexandria.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1
	Amelia, ² Charlotte, ² Greensville, Spotsylvania, Sus- sex.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1
	Buckingham, ³ Cumberland ³	Feb. 15-Oct. 15
	Caroline, Essex, Hanover, Henrico, King William, Chesterfield.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1
	Culpeper, Orange.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1
	Elizabeth City, Norfolk.....	Jan. 15-Nov. 1
	Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Halifax.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1
	James City, York, town of Williamsburg.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 15
	Nottoway.....	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
	Shenandoah.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1
	Stafford.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1
	Opossum:	Feb. 1-Sept. 15
	Halifax.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 15
	Quail (see exceptions).....	Jan. 1-Oct. 15.
	<i>Exceptions:</i>	
	Accomac, Lee, Northampton.....	Jan. 15-Nov. 15
	Albemarle, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince Wil- liam, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Shenandoah, Wash- ington, Wythe, and the city of Charlottesville, Jan. 1-Nov. 1	
	Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 1
	Amelia, Brunswick, Charlotte, Cumberland, Floyd, Nottoway.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 15
	Amherst, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Essex, Franklin, Hanover, Henrico, Henry, Lancaster, Nelson, Northumberland, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Pulaski, Richmond, Smyth, Spotsylvania, Westmoreland, Feb. 1-Nov. 1	
	Bedford, Culpeper, Gloucester, Mathews, Orange, Jan. 15-Nov. 1	
	Buckingham.....	Feb. 15-Oct. 15
	Caroline, James City, York, town of Williamsburg, Feb. 15-Nov. 15	
	Clarke, Warren.....	Dec. 25-Oct. 31
	Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Princess Anne.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 15
	Fluvanna.....	Jan. 15-Oct. 15
	Frederick, Rockingham.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 1
	Greensville, King and Queen, King William, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Prince George, Southampton, Surry, Sussex, and city of Danville.....	Feb. 15-Nov. 1
	Halifax.....	Feb. 15-Oct. 15
	King George.....	Jan. 5-Nov. 15
	Mecklenburg.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 15
	Appomattox, Lunenburg.....	Unprotected

¹Close season for hunting with dogs in Page County, Dec. 1-Oct. 1.²In Amelia and Charlotte counties young rabbits or hares may be killed or captured June 1-Aug. 1.³In Buckingham and Cumberland counties young rabbits or hares may be killed or captured June 1-Oct. 15.

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Virginia (1887-1903)	Ruffed grouse (see exceptions)..... <i>Exceptions:</i> Albemarle, Culpeper, Orange, city of Charlottesville, Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge.....Dec. 25-Oct. 15 Amelia, Charlotte.....Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Bland, Buchanan, Carroll, Clarke, Craig, Dickenson, Grayson, Lee, Page, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Warren, Wise.....Feb. 1-Sept. 15 Buckingham, Cumberland.....Feb. 15-Oct. 15 Caroline.....Feb. 15-Nov. 15 Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Loudoun, Prince Wil- liam, Shenandoah.....Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Floyd.....Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Giles, Montgomery.....Jan. 1-Oct. 15 Hanover, Henrico, Roanoke, Spottsylvania, Wash- ington.....Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Prince Edward.....Mar. 1-Oct. 15 Wythe.....Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Appomattox, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenvsille, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Sussex, Unprotected	Feb. 1-Sept. 15.
	Imported pheasants. Mongolian pheasants and crosses between Mongolian and English pheasants: Albemarle, Alleghany, Bath, Bedford, Culpeper, Highland, Louisa, Montgomery, city of Charlottes- ville.....At all times English pheasants: Augusta, Rockbridge.....Until Mar. 1, 1904 Mongolian pheasants: Augusta, Rockbridge.....Until Mar. 1, 1904 Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Orange.....At all times Japanese, Mongolian, and ringneck pheasants: Shenandoah.....Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Wild turkey (see exceptions).....	Jan. 15-Oct. 15.
	<i>Exceptions:</i> Accomac, Northampton.....At all times Albemarle, Culpeper, Gloucester, Orange, city of Charlottesville.....Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge.....Dec. 25-Oct. 15 Amelia, Nottoway, Prince George, Surry, Feb. 15-Oct. 1 Bedford, Smyth, Washington.....Mar. 15-Nov. 1 Bland, Buchanan, Carroll, Clarke, Craig, Dickenson, Grayson, Lee, Page, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Taze- well, Warren, Wise.....Feb. 1-Sept. 15 Brunswick.....Mar. 1-Oct. 20 Buckingham, Cumberland, Greenvsille, Sussex, Feb. 15-Oct. 15 Caroline, James City, Southampton, Westmoreland, York, town of Williamsburg.....Feb. 15-Nov. 15 Charles City, Charlotte, New Kent.....Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Dinwiddie, Essex, Hanover, Henrico, King William, Lancaster, Richmond, Roanoke, Shenandoah, Spottsylvania.....Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Loudoun, Prince Wil- liam.....Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Floyd.....Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Giles.....Jan. 1-Oct. 15 Halifax.....Feb. 15-Oct. 15 Isle of Wight, Nansemond.....Feb. 15-Sept. 15 King and Queen.....Feb. 1-July 1 King William, Pittsylvania, city of Danville, Feb. 15-Nov. 1 Mecklenburg, Prince Edward.....Mar. 1-Oct. 15 Appomattox, Lunenburg.....Unprotected	
	Woodcock (see exceptions)..... <i>Exceptions:</i> Accomac, Northampton.....Jan. 1-July 1 Alexandria, Fairfax.....Jan. 1-July 4 Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Rockbridge, Dec. 31-Oct. 1 Caroline.....Feb. 15-Nov. 15 Culpeper, Frederick, King and Queen, Orange, Shen- andoah.....Feb. 1-July 1 Elizabeth City.....Feb. 1-Nov. 15 Hanover, Henrico.....Feb. 1-Nov. 1 King George, Stafford.....Jan. 1-Oct. 1 Loudoun.....Jan. 1-June 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Manitoba (1900.)	Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken..... Upland plover..... Duck.....	Nov. 15-Sept. 15. Jan. 1-July 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
New Brunswick (1899.)	Deer, moose, caribou (see exceptions)..... <i>Exceptions:</i> Cow and calf moose protected at all times; all moose and caribou west of river St. John protected until Sept. 15, 1902, and in Albert County until Sept. 15, 1903. Partridge..... Pheasant..... Snipe, woodcock, teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck, goose, brant. Shore or other birds on beaches, islands, or lagoons border- ing tidal waters of Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur.	Jan. 1-Sept. 15. At all times. Dec. 2-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Newfoundland (1902.)	Elk, moose..... Caribou..... Hare, rabbit..... Ptarmigan or willow grouse (partridge)..... Plover, snipe, curlew, or "other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese)."	Until Jan. 1, 1912. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. ² Mar. 1-Sept. 16. ³ Jan. 12-Sept. 16. Jan. 12-Aug. 21.
North west Territories (1899.)	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope..... Mountain sheep, mountain goat..... Buffalo..... Big game in southeastern Assiniboia..... Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken..... Snipe, sandpiper, wild duck..... Deer, elk or wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat. Musk ox.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 1. Dec. 15-Oct. 1. At all times, Until Oct. 1, 1906. Dec. 15-Sept. 15. May 5-Aug. 23. Apr. 1-Dec. 1. ⁵ Mar. 20-Oct. 15.
Unorganized Territories (Keewatin, etc.) (1894.)	Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken..... Duck, goose, swan.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 15-Sept. 1.
Nova Scotia (1896.)	Red deer, elk..... Moose, caribou (except in Cape Breton, until Sept. 15, 1905). Rabbit, hare (except jack rabbit and Newfoundland hare, which are protected at all times). Spruce partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, ptarmigan, black- cock, capercaillie, "chukor" partridge, pheasant. Woodcock, snipe, teal, blue-winged duck, wood duck..... Deer (young protected at all times)..... Moose, caribou or reindeer..... Elk or wapiti..... Hare, ⁸ squirrel (black or gray)..... Quail, wild turkey..... Grouse, woodcock, plover, snipe, rail, other "shore" birds or "waders." Prairie fowl, English and Mongolian pheasants..... Dove..... Goose, swan..... Ducks and other "waterfowl" (except geese and swans). Game and game birds not otherwise provided for.....	Until 1904. Jan. 1-Sept. 15. Feb. 1-Oct. 1. At all times. Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 16-Nov. 1. ⁶ Nov. 16-Oct. 16. ⁷ At all times. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Dec. 1-Nov. 1. Dec. 16-Sept. 15.
Ontario (1900-1902.)	Quail, wild turkey..... Grouse, woodcock, plover, snipe, rail, other "shore" birds or "waders." Prairie fowl, English and Mongolian pheasants..... Dove..... Goose, swan..... Ducks and other "waterfowl" (except geese and swans). Game and game birds not otherwise provided for.....	Until Sept. 15, 1905. At all times. ⁹ May 1-Sept. 15. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Dec. 16-Sept. 15.
Quebec (1899.)	<i>Zone 1.</i> ¹⁰ Deer, moose (see exceptions)..... <i>Exceptions:</i> In Ottawa and Pontiac counties..... Cow moose and fawns..... Caribou (fawns protected at all times)..... Hare..... Bear..... Birch or swamp partridge..... White partridge or ptarmigan..... Plover, woodcock, snipe, curlew, tatter, sandpiper..... Bufflehead or pied duck..... Widgeon, teal, wild duck (except sheldrake—ex- cept east and north of counties of Bellechasse and Montmorency, June 1-Aug. 1). <i>Zone 2.</i> Close seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows: Caribou..... Hare..... Birch or swamp partridge..... White partridge or ptarmigan.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. July 1-Aug. 20. Dec. 15-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 15-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Sept. 15. At all times. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. July 1-Aug. 20. Dec. 15-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 15-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Sept. 15. Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 15. Feb. 1-Sept. 15. Mar. 1-Nov. 15.

¹ For sale seasons see p. 43.² Except Aug. 1-Oct. 1.³ May be closed for any locality by stipendiary magistrate.⁴ Indians, inhabitants, and travelers, explorers, and surveyors in need of food exempt. These seasons, so far as they relate to Yukon Territory, may be repealed or amended by the Commissioner in council. (See Acts, 1900, c. 34.)⁵ Except July 15-Oct. 1.⁶ Persons who put or breed deer on their own lands, and their licensees, may hunt such deer Oct. 1-Nov. 16.⁷ South of the Canadian Pacific R. R. between Mattawa and Port Arthur, Nov. 16-Nov. 1.⁸ Cottontail rabbits (wood hares) may be killed during close season by other means than shooting.⁹ Under act for protection of insectivorous birds, Rev. Stats. 1897, chap. 289, sec. 3.¹⁰ Zone No. 1 comprises the whole province, except that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay east and north of the river Saguenay. Zone No. 2 comprises the part of said counties east and north of the Saguenay.

SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Shipment is one of the most important subjects of game legislation, since it is one of the principal features of the trade in game, the regulation of which is both very necessary and very difficult. The general subject may be considered under the following subheads: "Marking packages," "Shipment within the State," "Export from the State," "Game for private use," and "Game for propagation."

MARKING PACKAGES.

Section 4 of the Lacey Act requires every package containing game animals or birds when shipped by interstate commerce to be clearly marked so as to show the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents. The laws of Colorado, Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin, New Brunswick, and Ontario likewise require packages of fish or game to bear a statement indicating the contents. Such general statements as "game" or "birds" are not sufficient to show the nature of the contents, and not only the *kind* of game should be shown, but also, if possible, the *amount* in the package. Some of the shipping tags distributed by commission merchants are printed so that a list of the game and a space for the shipper's name appear on the back of the tag, and in some cases the address is replaced by a number, which is registered on the books of the consignee. When such a tag is tacked on the package the information regarding the contents and shipper's address is concealed during transit, but is readily accessible to the consignee by removal of the tag and examination of the reverse side. These tags are in common use in the commission business, and are perfectly legitimate when used for the shipment of fruit and vegetables; but the shipper who uses them for game should be careful to write his name and address and a statement of the contents on the package or on the face of the tag to avoid liability to the penalty for evasion of the Federal law, or perhaps for violation of a State law.

Some of the State laws are very explicit on the subject of marking. Nebraska requires that all packages shall be labeled with the address of the consignor and the amount of each kind of game contained in the package, and provides a fine of \$10 to \$50 for omission of these details. Michigan requires that all packages of game shall be plainly marked on the outside with the names of the consignor and consignee, the initial point of billing and destination, and an itemized statement of the quantity of game contained therein. Ontario insists that all bags, boxes, and parcels, besides bearing a description of the contents and the name and address of the owner, must be so made as to *show the contents*. Several States require big game and game birds carried

by sportsmen to be marked with the owner's name, shipped as baggage, and transported open to view. Various devices have been adopted in evading nonexport laws. Game has been shipped in trunks, in butter kegs, or in boxes marked "dressed poultry," "butter," or "household goods," and in packages bearing cipher addresses or numbers or ingeniously concealed statements of contents. It is also a common practice to forward game by express under a false or misleading name, with the hope of avoiding suspicion, but in Nebraska and Wisconsin a false statement as to contents is punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$100, and in Oregon by a fine of \$100 to \$500 or imprisonment one to four months, or by both fine and imprisonment; and such a course is clearly an evasion of the Federal law.

Railroad and express companies should call the attention of their agents to these provisions and insist that all packages be properly marked before shipment. In Nebraska common carriers are prohibited, under a penalty of \$25 to \$100, from receiving consignments of game not properly labeled. In Texas they may examine suspected packages, and in Arkansas they may cause them to be opened when necessary, and may even refuse packages supposed to contain fish or game for export. In Wisconsin packages of fish or game not properly marked may be seized and sold by game wardens.

SHIPMENT WITHIN THE STATE.

Most of the States which prohibit export place no restrictions on shipment within the State; others impose various limitations, and six absolutely prohibit all shipment—Tennessee (quail), Texas (domestic game), Minnesota (most game birds), Kansas (all protected game), Nevada (big game), and New Hampshire (moose, caribou, and elk). Sixteen other States and one Canadian Province permit such shipment, but guard against abuses by numerous requirements. Limited shipment is allowed, usually under hunters' licenses and on condition that the game is carried openly, tagged, and accompanied by the owner, in Maine (all protected game), New Hampshire and Vermont (deer), Connecticut and New York (quail, ruffed grouse, and woodcock), South Carolina (quail), Florida (deer and upland game birds), Wisconsin (all protected game), Iowa (game birds), Minnesota and Wyoming (big game), Nebraska (all protected game), and New Brunswick (big game). The shipment of certain game from one county to another is prohibited, either absolutely or with qualifications, in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, which have special county legislation, and also in Florida, Missouri, and New York. Delaware imposes no restrictions on shipment within the State by residents, but nonresidents are prohibited from shipping rabbits and upland game birds from one county to another.

EXPORT FROM THE STATE.

Since the constitutionality of the Connecticut statute prohibiting export of certain game was established by the Supreme Court in 1896^a nonexport laws have been generally adopted, and at the present time nearly every State prohibits the export of certain kinds of game. (See fig. 2, p. 30.) Kentucky and Mississippi seem to have no such laws. Virginia also has no general State law, though several of the counties prohibit shipment. In some States, sportsmen are allowed to carry a limited amount of game out of the State under special restrictions and exceptions to the laws prohibiting export are also made in the case of birds and animals intended for propagation. (See pp. 37-39.)

Restrictions on shipment have now become so general that all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River except six prohibit export of all game protected by local laws. Of the six exceptions, Louisiana and Texas prohibit export of all game but a few birds, while Arkansas, Missouri, Montana, and Wyoming either prohibit export of certain species or practically cut off export trade in game by means of other restrictions. East of the Mississippi similar laws are in force in nearly all of the States north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and also in West Virginia. The export of most if not all protected game taken within the State is prohibited in all these States except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and in these five export of certain kinds of game is illegal.

Deer can not be lawfully exported from Alabama, Florida, any of the States or Territories west of the Mississippi (except Montana, Kansas, and Iowa), or any of the States north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers (except Illinois, Ohio, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts). In Montana they can not be sold; in Delaware they do not occur, and in Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, they are protected at all seasons indefinitely or for a term of years. The shipment of deer hides is prohibited by special provisions in the laws of Alaska, California, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming; Washington and British Columbia prohibit killing deer for hides; and Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland allow shipment of green hides only under license.

Among game birds the most general prohibition is that against the export of quail, which is now in force in every State and Territory with six exceptions. Among the excepted States are Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming, in which quail are scarce; moreover, in Montana the sale and in North Dakota the killing of these birds are at present

^a *Geer v. Connecticut*, 161 U. S. 519.

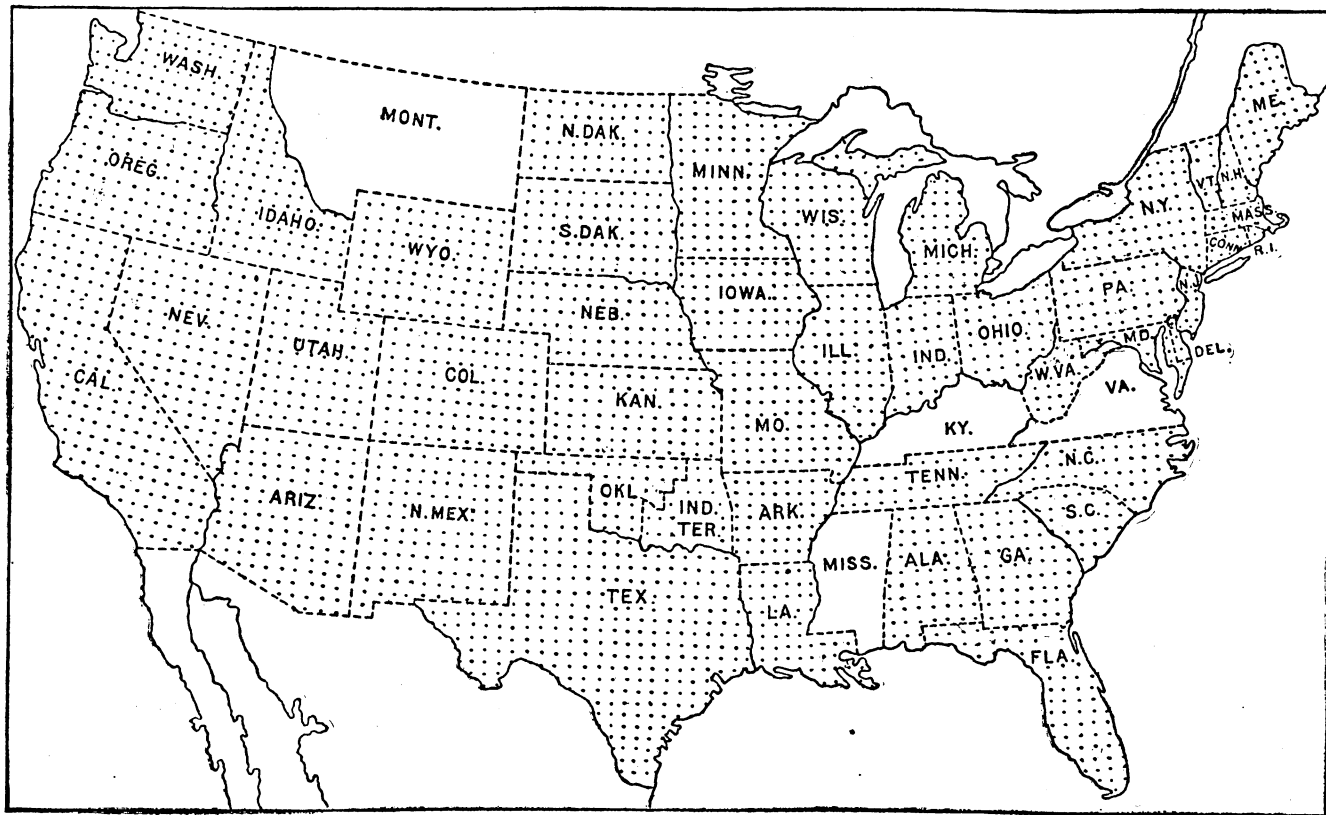


FIG. 2.—States (dotted) which prohibit export of game. For details, see pp. 29-35.

unlawful. Thus practically all the States in which quail occur, except three (which are in the South), prohibit export of these birds at all seasons. Nearly every State in which prairie chickens occur now has a nonexport law, the effect of which, combined with sale restrictions, is to make the sale of prairie chickens illegal outside of their normal range.

Special attention is called to the following table, which contains a list of the game prohibited from export by each State:

Export of game prohibited by State laws.¹

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
Alabama, 1899.....	Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock—penalty, \$50-\$100.
Alaska, 1902.....	Deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat or any part thereof, or wild birds or any parts thereof—penalty, not more than \$200, or imprisonment not more than three months, or both. (Law permits export of specimens and trophies under restrictions imposed by Secretary of Agriculture.)
Arizona, 1901.....	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, bobwhite, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, snipe, rail, wild duck, goose, brant—penalty, \$100 or less, or imprisonment 1 day for each dollar of fine and costs unpaid.
Arkansas.....	Deer, quail, Virginia partridge, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, wild turkey—penalty, \$10-\$20 for each deer, \$25-\$50 for each pinnated grouse, and \$3-\$10 for every other bird.
California, 1901 ...	Deer, deerskins, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, dove, wild pigeon, plover, snipe, rail, curlew, ibis, wild duck (except for propagation under permit from fish commission)—penalty, \$25-\$500, or imprisonment 25-150 days.
Colorado, 1899.....	Deer, elk, antelope, bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, sage chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, snipe, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl (game may be exported only under permit from game commissioner)—penalty, \$10-\$500, or imprisonment 10-180 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
Connecticut, 1901..	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$10-\$100 and \$10 additional for each bird.
Delaware, 1893....	Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock, robin (nonresidents also prohibited from shipping Wilson or English snipe)—penalty, \$5 for each rabbit or bird and costs of prosecution.
Florida, 1899.....	Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey—penalty, \$25-\$100, or 3-6 months' imprisonment at hard labor.
Georgia, 1899.....	Quail or partridge—penalty, fine not exceeding \$1,000, imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or hard labor not exceeding 12 months.
Idaho, 1899.....	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen or fool hen, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, wild duck, goose, swan—penalty, \$25-\$75 with costs. (Law does not apply to mounted heads or stuffed specimens.)
Illinois, 1899.....	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey taken within the State (game may be exported only under license from the State)—penalty, \$25-\$100.
Indiana,² 1901.....	Deer, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock—penalty, \$10-\$100.
Indian Territory, 1896.³	Deer, antelope, quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, or other game from the Chickasaw Nation—penalty, \$25-\$100 and imprisonment.
Iowa.....	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant (nonresident may take from State not more than 25 game birds or animals killed by himself when carried openly for inspection)—penalty, \$10 for each bird and costs of prosecution.

¹ Prohibitions against transporting game within the State are not included. For exceptions in favor of game for private use or for propagation, see pp. 36, 38.

² A limited number of birds may be exported under a nonresident license.

³ This is a tribal law of the Chickasaw Nation. The Federal law, which applies to the whole Territory, provides: "Every person other than an Indian who hunts, traps, takes, or destroys any game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, shall forfeit all traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, and shall be liable in addition to a penalty of \$500." (Rev. Stat. U. S., 1878, sec. 2137.)

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
Kansas, 1899	Quail, partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, dove—penalty, \$5-\$100, costs, and attorney's fee of \$10.
Louisiana, 1902	Deer, quail, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, wild turkey, upland plover—penalty, \$10-\$100, or imprisonment 10-90 days, or both, for each offense.
Maine, 1899	Deer, moose, and game birds (quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, capercaillie or cock of the woods, black game, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gray duck)—penalty, \$40 and costs for each deer or moose, \$5 for each bird.
Maryland, 1898-1902:	
Anne Arundel ...	Quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock from county—penalty, \$5 for each bird.
Calvert	Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from county (for sale, barter, or trade)—penalty, \$10.
Caroline	Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock from county—penalty, \$5 for each rabbit or bird.
Frederick	Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock from county—penalty, \$50.
Garrett	Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock from county—penalty, fine \$5-\$25, or imprisonment until fine is paid.
Kent	Squirrel, rabbit, or any bird for sale from county—penalty, \$30.
Montgomery	Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey for sale from county—penalty, \$10.
Queen Anne	Rabbit, partridge, woodcock for sale from county—penalty, \$5 for each bird.
Somerset	Squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, duck, goose from county—penalty, \$5-\$25 for each animal or bird.
Washington	Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey for sale from county—penalty, \$10-\$20.
Wicomico and Worcester.	Quail or partridge from both counties considered as one territory—penalty, \$5-\$25.
Massachusetts, 1902.	Deer, gray squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, pinnated grouse, wild pigeon, imported pheasant, plover, snipe, sandpiper, rail, any shore, marsh, or beach bird, wood duck, black duck, teal, other duck illegally taken or killed within the State—penalty, \$20 for each bird or animal.
Michigan, 1893	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, squirrel, quail, partridge, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, spruce hen, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, plover, snipe, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, or other wild waterfowl—penalty, \$10-\$50.
Minnesota, 1897-1901.	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, Mongolian, English, or Chinese pheasant, dove, upland plover, snipe, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant—penalty, \$50-\$100 and costs, or imprisonment 60-90 days for each deer, elk, moose, or caribou; \$10-\$25 and costs, or imprisonment 10-30 days for each bird.
Missouri, 1901	Deer, quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey can not be shipped out of county in which killed—penalty, \$25-\$100. (Law not applicable to game imported from other States.)
Nebraska, 1901	Deer, elk, antelope, quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, sage chicken, wild turkey, wild pigeon, dove, plover, snipe, yellow legs, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan—penalty for common carriers or nonresidents, fine \$50-\$100, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days; for residents, fine \$5 for each bird, or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.
Nevada, 1901	Deer, antelope, mountain sheep (or hides or horns of said animals), quail, grouse, sage chicken, prairie chicken, dove, wild duck, goose (or plumage of said birds)—penalty, \$25-\$200, or imprisonment 10-90 days or both.
New Hampshire, 1901.¹	Deer (unless open to view, tagged, and accompanied by owner), moose, caribou, pheasant, black game, sharp-tailed grouse, capercaillie—penalty, \$100.
New Jersey, 1901.²	Hare, rabbit, squirrel, quail or partridge, ruffed grouse or pheasant, pinnated grouse, English pheasant, ring-necked pheasant, woodcock—penalty, \$20, for each animal or bird.
New Mexico, 1899.	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of any of said animals), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey—penalty, \$25-\$100, or imprisonment 30-60 days, or both.
New York, 1900-1901.	Game or birds taken in the State, including deer, elk, antelope, moose, caribou, squirrel, hare and rabbit, quail, grouse, Mongolian and English pheasants, plover, Wilson and English snipe, woodcock, curlew, shore birds, rail, mud hen, gallinule, water chicken, duck, goose, brant or swan—penalty: mammals, \$100 for each violation and an additional \$100 for each deer, elk, antelope, or caribou, and \$250 for each moose; birds, \$60 for each violation and an additional \$25 for each bird.

¹Blue Mountain Forest Association permitted to ship deer, elk, and moose killed in its preserve.²Law not applicable to English or ring-necked pheasants killed on preserves at present established.

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
North Carolina, 1883-1901.	Quail or partridge—penalty, fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.
Cleveland	Partridge for profit from county—penalty, not exceeding \$25, or imprisonment 20 days.
Currituck	Wild fowl, March 31 to November 10—penalty, \$20-\$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.
Henderson	Birds, game, or wild fowl—penalty, \$2-\$10, or imprisonment 5-10 days.
Lenoir	Quail, partridge for sale from county—penalty, not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment 30 days or more.
Rowan	Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, woodcock from county—penalty, not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment 60 days, or both.
Yancey	Quail, partridge from county—penalty, fine or imprisonment, in discretion of court.
North Dakota	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose, brant, wild swan—penalty, \$100 for each animal, \$10 for each bird.
Ohio, 1902	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, prairie chicken, Mongolian pheasant, English or ring-necked pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, plover, snipe, rail, duck, goose, swan, coot, mud hen—penalty, \$25-\$100.
Oklahoma, 1899...	Deer, antelope, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, Mongolian or other pheasant, wild turkey, dove, plover—penalty, for shipper, \$25-\$100 and costs; for common carrier, \$50-\$500 and costs.
Oregon, 1901 ¹	Deer, antelope, elk, moose, mountain sheep (or hides of said animals) for purposes of sale; quail or bobwhite, English or gray partridge, capercaillie, moor hen, grouse, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian, silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, and Reeves pheasants, prairie chicken, wild turkey, woodcock, rail, upland plover, wild duck, goose, swan, or other wild fowl (except birds raised in confinement and shipped for breeding purposes)—penalty, for big game, \$100-\$500 and costs or imprisonment; for birds, \$15-\$200, or imprisonment 7-100 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
Pennsylvania, 1897.	Deer, elk, rabbit, hare, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey, redbird, plover, woodcock, rail, web-footed wild fowl taken in the State—penalty, \$50-\$100.
Rhode Island, 1900.	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$20 for each bird.
South Carolina, 1902.	Deer, quail or partridge, wild turkey for sale (until 1907)—penalty, not exceeding \$30, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.
South Dakota, 1899.	Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, plover, curlew, woodcock, crane, wild duck, wild goose, brant (except that 3 deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 mountain sheep, and not more than 25 birds not intended for commercial purposes, may be shipped in open view during open season and 3 days thereafter, when tagged and accompanied by owner, and, in the case of big game, a certificate—good for 5 days—that such game was lawfully killed must be obtained from a justice of the peace and given to the carrier)—penalty, for big game, \$25-\$200, or imprisonment 30-180 days, or both fine and imprisonment; for birds, \$10-\$50.
Tennessee, 1896-1901.	Quail from State—penalty, \$1-\$5 for each quail. ²
Anderson, Rutherford, Sumner, Tipton, Wilson.	Quail, partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant from county—penalty, \$5-\$25, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both.
Benton	Quail, partridge, squirrel from county.
Bledsoe	Deer, quail, partridge, wild turkey for profit from county—penalty, \$10-\$40.
Bradley, Dyer, Hawkins.	Quail or partridge for profit from county—penalty: Bradley, \$5-\$50; Dyer, \$10-\$25 and 10 days or less; Hawkins, \$25-\$50 and imprisonment at discretion of court.
Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Johnson, Meigs, Morgan, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Scott, Sequatchie, Van Buren, White.	Nonresidents prohibited from killing or carrying away any game—penalty, not less than \$50.
Carroll, Crockett, Gibson, Grainger, Hamblen, Henderson, Madison, Obion.	Quail, partridge from county—penalty, \$10-\$50 and imprisonment at discretion of court, except Gibson (\$5-\$25), Grainger and Hamblen (\$25-\$50 or 10 days or less), and Henderson (no penalty stated).

¹ Any citizen of Washington permitted to take one day's bag with him out of the State.² Not applicable to counties of 300 inhabitants or less under census of 1900.

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
Tennessee, 1896-1901—Continued.	
Carter, Greene, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington, Fayette.....	Quail, partridge, woodcock, pheasant, wild turkey from State—penalty, \$25-\$50 or ten days or more.
Grundy, Van Buren.....	Quail from county—penalty, \$10-\$25.
Haywood.....	Deer, quail, partridge, wild turkey from county—penalty, \$5-\$10.
Lauderdale.....	Quail, partridge, woodcock, pheasant, wild turkey from county—penalty, \$5-\$25, first offense; \$25-\$50 thereafter.
Maury.....	Deer, quail, wild turkey, duck from county—penalty, \$10-\$25 for each deer or bird.
McNairy.....	Quail, partridge (unlawful to kill or capture on lands of another for purpose of selling or shipping for sale)—penalty, same as for other misdemeanor.
Robertson, Sumner, Trousdale.....	Quail, partridge for profit from county—penalty, \$2-\$10.
Tipton.....	Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant from county—penalty, \$5-\$25, and not exceeding 30 days, or both.
Warren.....	Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant from county—penalty, \$5-\$25.
Weakley.....	Wild turkey from county—penalty, \$10-\$25.
	Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, duck from county—penalty, \$25-\$50, and imprisonment at discretion of court.
Texas, 1897.....	Deer, antelope, quail or partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, plover, snipe, jacksnipe (does not apply to Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for breeding purposes)—penalty, \$25-\$200 for each shipment.
Utah, 1899.....	Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen or grouse, pinnated grouse, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, snipe, duck, goose, brant, swan, or any introduced game animal or bird—penalty not less than \$10.
Vermont, 1896.....	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, pheasant, English partridge, plover, English snipe, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose (except that game birds may be shipped by nonresidents during open season and 3 days thereafter, and 1 deer during open season and 10 days thereafter, if shipped in open view, properly tagged, and accompanied by owner)—penalty for deer, \$100; for birds, \$50.
Virginia, 1889-1902:	
Augusta.....	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey killing for export from State—penalty, \$5 to \$20; common carrier receiving and shipping out of State, not less than \$20.
Carroll, Grayson, Patrick.....	Quail from county—penalty, \$2-\$5 for first offense; \$5-\$10 for each subsequent offense.
Clarke.....	Squirrel, rabbit, quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey from county—penalty, not less than \$15, or not exceeding 30 days.
Floyd.....	Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey from county—penalty, \$20-\$100, or imprisonment until fine and costs paid.
Frederick.....	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock, or any other game except rabbits from county—penalty, \$10 first offense, \$20 thereafter; common carriers receiving for shipment from county, not less than \$20; nonresidents of Virginia shipping quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, or woodcock out of county for sale, \$20.
Henry.....	Quail from county—penalty, \$10 or 30 days.
Lee.....	Quail from county by nonresident (except when killed by himself under license)—penalty, \$10-\$20.
Page.....	Quail from county—penalty, \$5-\$20.
Pittsylvania.....	Quail from State (except by nonresident sportsmen who do not shoot for market and who accompany shipment)—penalty (imposed against common carriers knowingly receiving such shipments) not less than \$50 for first offense, \$100 thereafter.
Rockingham.....	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey killing for export from State—penalty, \$5-\$20; common carrier receiving and shipping out of State, not less than \$20.
Shenandoah.....	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, Japanese, Mongolian and ring-neck pheasants, wild turkey, woodcock, or any other game except rabbit from county—penalty, \$10 for first offense, \$20 thereafter; common carriers receiving for shipment from county, not less than \$20; nonresidents of Virginia shipping quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, or woodcock out of county for sale, \$20.
Stafford.....	Quail from State for sale—penalty, \$5-\$25.
Washington, 1897.¹	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep or goat, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, ptarmigan, plover, rail, sand-hill crane, mallard duck, widgeon, teal, wood duck, spoonbill, gray or black duck, sprigtail, canvasback duck (or other game duck), swan or other game waterfowl, or any other game animal or bird of the State, including introduced bob white, California valley quail, mountain quail, and Old World pheasants—penalty, \$10-\$100 and costs.

¹Any citizen of Oregon permitted to take one day's bag with him out of State.

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
West Virginia, 1899.	Deer, quail, pheasant, ruffed grouse, wild turkey—penalty, \$20-\$50 and imprisonment, at discretion of court, not exceeding 10 days.
Wisconsin, 1899- 1901.	Deer (except 2 under nonresident license Nov. 16-Dec. 6), squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or prairie hen, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, plover, snipe, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant, or other aquatic fowl, except 50 in a year under nonresident license (does not apply to shipment of live birds; in the case of duck, snipe, and plover, shipment only from Sept. 1-Dec. 1)—penalty (maximum) \$50-\$200, or imprisonment 60 days-6 months, or both fine and imprisonment.
Wyoming, 1899....	Deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, or horns or hides of any of said animals (does not apply to mounted heads or stuffed specimens)—penalty, \$100-\$500 for each consignment.
British Columbia, 1898.	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge (English), pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, plover, duck (but heads, horns, and skins, and big game may be shipped under license)—penalty, \$100 or less, or 30 days or less, or both.
Manitoba	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, quail, grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, plover, snipe, sandpiper, woodcock, duck—penalty, \$10-\$100 and costs.
New Brunswick, 1899-1900. ¹	Deer, moose, caribou, partridge, woodcock, snipe, wood duck, dusky (black) duck, teal, goose, brant, or any portion thereof—penalty, \$50-\$100. Partridge—penalty, \$25.
Newfoundland, 1899-1902. ²	Caribou, ³ willow or other grouse for sale—penalty, \$500 for caribou, \$5 per bird for grouse. (Vessel receiving caribou for transportation may be seized and sold to satisfy fine.)
Northwest Territories, 1899.	Elk, moose, caribou, antelope (or the young of any of these animals), grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant—penalty, not exceeding \$50 and costs, or imprisonment not exceeding two months.
Ontario, 1900.....	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, or head, skin, or other part thereof—penalty, \$20-\$50.

¹ Surveyor-general may issue special license to export game alive or dead.² Minister of marine and fisheries may authorize export for breeding and other purposes.³ Residents may export antlers, head, or skin under special permit; nonresidents may export antlers, head, or carcass under license and permit.

Besides the various Canadian nonexport laws included in the above table Canada has a general law prohibiting export of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl, and woodcock, but making exception in the case of deer raised on private preserves and permitting nonresident sportsmen to export two deer each in a calendar year at certain ports within fifteen days after the close of the open season. The ports of export are Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Macadam Junction, New Brunswick; Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, Quebec; Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur, Ontario; and such others as the minister of customs may from time to time designate.

GAME FOR PRIVATE USE.

In many States, especially those which issue hunting licenses, sportsmen are allowed to transport a limited amount of game for private use. As a rule, such game must be properly marked, carried openly, and accompanied by the owner, and in a few States it must bear a coupon from the hunter's license or a tag furnished by the State game warden or commissioner. Some States which permit transportation

of game within the State prohibit its export, and there is much diversity in the privileges granted. Sportsmen should therefore carefully observe the local regulations in force in each State. The exceptions to shipping laws in favor of game transported for private use are shown in the following table:

EXCEPTIONS TO NONEXPORT AND OTHER LAWS IN FAVOR OF GAME FOR PRIVATE USE.

Alaska.—Trophies may be exported under regulations of Secretary of Agriculture.

California.—Twenty-five quail, partridges, grouse, sage hens, snipe, curlew, or ibises, 50 doves, 20 rail, and 50 wild ducks may be shipped to any point within the State in a day, if open to view and labeled with name and residence of owner.

Colorado.—Game may be shipped to any point under permit from State game commissioner.

Connecticut.—Quail, ruffed grouse, and woodcock may be carried by owner to any point within the State in packages marked with number and kind of game. Limit of grouse, 36 in one year.

Florida.—Hunters may take game home within the State, but not for sale.

Illinois.—Twenty-five birds may be carried from the State, if open to view, under each nonresident license.

Indiana.—Twenty-four birds may be carried from the State, if open to view, under each nonresident license.

Iowa.—Twenty-five birds may be carried from the State, if open to view, under each nonresident license.

Louisiana.—One deer and 12 of each kind of birds may be carried from the State by each hunter.

Maine.—One moose and 2 deer per season and 15 birds at a time, open to view, plainly labeled with name and address of owner, and, in case of moose, showing evidence of sex, may be shipped to any point, if accompanied by owner, or to his home, or any hospital in the State, if properly tagged. Tags, costing \$5 for each moose, \$2 for each deer, and 50 cents for each pair of birds, furnished by game commissioners.

Minnesota.—Three each of elk, moose, caribou, and deer, or any part thereof, may be shipped in a year to any point within the State, after November 10, in charge of some person other than employee of a common carrier.

Nebraska.—Shipment within State permitted if packages of game are accompanied by owner, and marked with his name and address and the number of each kind of game. Shipment from the State of 50 birds permitted under each nonresident license, but the licensee must give common carrier an invoice of number and kind of birds, and have details of the shipment marked on his license.

New Hampshire.—Deer may be carried to any point by owner if open to view, tagged, and plainly labeled with his name. (Blue Mountain Forest Association may ship deer, elk, and moose from its preserve on certificate of fish and game commissioner that they were legally killed.)

New York.—Deer, quail, grouse, and woodcock may be carried by owner to any point within the State, but only 1 deer and 12 grouse or woodcock at a time, and 2 deer, 36 grouse, and 36 woodcock in a year.

Ohio.—Fifty animals and birds a week may be shipped from State under nonresident license, but packages must be marked with owner's name and address and kinds of game.

Oregon.—Washington hunters may take home one day's hunt.

South Dakota.—Three deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 mountain sheep, and 25 birds (not for sale) may be carried out of State by owner if open to view, tagged, and plainly

labeled with his name. Big game may be shipped on presentation to carrier of a certificate from justice of the peace that they were lawfully killed.

Vermont.—One deer and an unlimited number of birds may be carried out of State by owner if open to view and tagged. (The bag limit for birds per day is 5 of each kind except ducks, 20 of which may be killed in a day.)

Wisconsin.—Deer may be carried within or from the State by holder of hunting license if proper coupons be attached. Fifty birds a year may be carried from State by holder of nonresident license, and 25 quail, grouse, woodcock, and plover, or 50 snipe and aquatic fowl may be carried at one time by holder of resident license. (Only one shipment per day permitted.) Packages must be marked with number of each kind of game or birds and names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Wyoming.—Game animals and parts thereof may be shipped from State under export license and certificate of a justice of the peace that the game was lawfully killed.

British Columbia.—Big game and parts thereof may be exported under license.

New Brunswick.—Game and birds may be exported under license from surveyor-general.

Newfoundland.—Three stag caribou or parts thereof may be exported under nonresident license or permit from custom-house.

Ontario.—One bull moose, reindeer or caribou, 2 deer, and 100 ducks, may be exported under nonresident license. Shipping coupon of license must be attached to each animal, bird, or package of game. Every package must show the contents and be marked with description of contents and name and address of owner.

GAME FOR PROPAGATION.^a

One of the objects of the Lacey Act is "to aid in the restoration of such [game or other] birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto where the same have become scarce or extinct," and to that end the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized "to purchase such game birds and other wild birds as may be required therefor, subject, however, to the laws of the various States and Territories." The accomplishment of this purpose is seriously hampered by the laws now in force in many States which prohibit export not only of dead game, but also of live animals and birds intended for propagation. A free interchange of game birds for restocking depleted covers is a matter of mutual interest to all States that desire to restore the former abundance of game, and due provision should be made therefor.

Canadian laws are less restrictive. The Dominion places no restriction on the exportation of live game, and while several of the Provinces prohibit export, they authorize the proper authorities to issue licenses for shipment of game intended for breeding purposes. A few States have adopted this principle, and some others make exceptions in nonexport laws, or permit the possession at any time of game intended for propagation. These exceptions are shown in the following list:

^a Maine, unlike other States, requires every person who imports any live game to secure beforehand a permit from the commission of inland fisheries and game, under penalty of a fine of \$50 to \$500.

EXCEPTIONS TO NONEXPORT AND OTHER LAWS IN FAVOR OF GAME FOR PROPAGATION.

Alaska.—Capture and shipment of live animals and birds for propagation permitted, under regulations prescribed by Secretary of Agriculture. (Act of June 7, 1902, Stat. 57 Cong., sess. 1, p. 327.)

Arizona.—Possession of game birds for propagation permitted during close season. Fish and game commissioners authorized to take eggs of game birds for hatching. (Acts of 1901, No. 57, secs. 2, 18.)

California.—Exception in case of deer and game birds for propagation, provided a permit in writing be obtained beforehand from the State board of fish commissioners. (Penal Code, as amended 1901, secs. 6261, 627a, p. 821.)

Colorado.—Game commissioner may grant permits to proprietors of parks for exchange of game with other persons within or without the State.

Game for propagation may be imported from any other State or Territory, and the commissioner shall issue certificate therefor without charge.

The commissioner, may, upon being satisfied that the possession or transportation of game is not in violation of the spirit of the law, grant a permit therefor. (Laws of 1899, ch. 98, pp. 196, 204, 207.)

Illinois.—Lawful to export squirrels or game birds captured within the State, under a license from the State of Illinois. (Laws of 1899, p. 224, sec. 2.)

Indiana.—Exception in case of deer, wild turkeys, or imported pheasants in possession for breeding purposes. (Laws of 1901, p. 444, sec. 7.)

Maryland.—Exceptions in the local laws of Allegany, Anne Arundel, Cecil, Harford, Prince George, and Somerset counties in case of game for propagation. (Acts of 1894, ch. 139; acts of 1896, ch. 237; acts of 1902, chs. 384, 410, and 618.)

Michigan.—State game and fish warden authorized to issue permits to capture game animals or birds for propagation if not for sale; also to issue permits to trustees or custodians of public parks to export animals intended for free exhibition or for exchange with other public parks. (Pub. Acts of 1901, No. 217, secs. 21–22.)

Nevada.—Exception in case of residents taking big game and game birds for propagation or domestication under written permit from governor. (Stats. of 1901, Ch. CX, sec. 15.)

New Jersey.—Exception in case of bringing into the State any animals or birds for propagation or keeping the same until a seasonable time for their release. (Laws of 1901, ch. 120, sec. 15.)

New York.—Elk, moose, caribou, and antelope may be brought into the State and kept in possession for breeding purposes. (Laws of 1901, ch. 147.)

Ohio.—Exception in case of game for propagation. (Laws of 1902, ch. —.)

Oklahoma.—Exception in case of fine birds or animals captured for domestic or scientific purposes, provided that not more than one pair of such birds or animals may be shipped at one time. (Laws of 1899, p. 167, sec. 11.)

Oregon.—Exception in case of game for propagation, provided written permit be obtained beforehand from State game and forestry warden. (Gen. Laws of 1901, p. 226, sec. 23; p. 233, sec. 42.)

Tennessee.—Exceptions in the laws of Cheatham, Montgomery, Robinson, Stewart, and Williamson counties in case of game for propagation. (Acts of 1901, ch. 447.)

Texas.—Exception in case of live Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for scientific or breeding purposes. (Gen. Laws of 1897, ch. 149, sec. 7.)

Utah.—Exception in case of quail taken for propagation, in Kane and Washington counties. (Laws of 1899, ch. 26, sec. 26.)

Virginia.—Exception in laws of Augusta and Rockbridge counties in case of Mongolian and English pheasants kept for propagation. (Acts of 1902, ch. 603.)

Wisconsin.—Exception in case of live birds. (Wis. Stat., 1898, Vol. I, sec. 1498m.)

Wyoming.—Lawful to sell any colin or quail for the purpose of breeding, or for any person to take alive on his own premises at any time any big game for domestication or for scientific or breeding purposes. (Rev. Stats., 1899, sec. 2117.)

Manitoba.—Exception in case of big game, grouse, prairie chickens, and pheasants, provided special permit be obtained from the minister of agriculture and immigra-

tion and not more than two animals or birds be shipped at one time. (Stats. of 1900, ch. 14, sec. 17.)

New Brunswick.—Lawful to export live game under license from surveyor-general. (Acts of 1899, Cap. VIII, sec. 5.)

Newfoundland.—Exception in case of caribou, willow or other grouse, and partridge under authorization by minister of marine and fisheries, for domestication, or for sale to or exchange with game societies or institutions in other countries. (Acts of 1899, cap. 18, sec. 21; cap. 27, sec. 4.)

Northwest Territories.—Young deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, sheep, and goats may be taken alive and domesticated, but only deer, sheep, and goats can be lawfully exported from the Territory. (Con. Ordinances, 1898, ch. 85, secs. 2, 13.)

SALE.

Thirty States and Territories^a and most of the Provinces of Canada now prohibit the sale of all or certain kinds of game at all seasons. (See fig. 3, p. 40.) There has been a steady increase in the prohibitions against sale, and during the past two years such provisions have been enacted by Arizona, California, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Quebec. In Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, and Nevada, the sale of all game protected by the State law is prohibited; in South Dakota, all big game; in Minnesota, deer, quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, and all aquatic fowl; in California, Washington, and Manitoba, all big game and upland game. In a few instances prohibitions against the sale of certain game are so general as to afford protection over a considerable area in adjoining States. Thus ruffed grouse can not be sold in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, or Minnesota. Practically every State in which prairie chickens occur now prohibits their sale or export. Hence the exposure for sale of these birds in any State where they do not occur, as in any city east of Indianapolis, is strong indication of violation of law.

The right of the State to prohibit dealers from storing or selling game imported from other States has been hotly contested. While there has been diversity of opinion on this point, the majority of the decisions have sustained the State. Such decisions have been rendered in California in 1894 (*Ex parte Maier*, 103 Cal. 476); the District of Columbia in 1897 (*Javins v. U. S.*, 11 App. D. C. 347); Illinois in 1881 (*Magner v. People*, 97 Ill. 320); Maryland in 1899 (*Stevens v. State*, 89 Md. 669); Massachusetts in 1892 (*Comm. v. Savage*, 29 N. E. Rep. 468); Michigan in 1896 (*People v. O'Neil*, 110 Mich. 324); Missouri in 1876 and in 1886 (*State v. Randolph*, 1 Mo. App. 15; *State v. Farrell*, 23 Mo. App. 176); New York in 1875, and in 1895 (*Phelps v. Racey*, 60 N. Y. 10; *People v. Gerber*, 36 N. Y. Supp. 720); Ohio in 1894 (*Roth v. State*, 51 Ohio 209); Oregon in 1901 (*In re Deininger*, 108 Fed. 623), and in other States.

^a Including Hawaii, but omitting Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, which prohibit sale in only a few of their counties.

The following table is intended to show two very distinct things: (1) The species which each State and Province prohibits from sale *at all seasons*. (2) The extension of time beyond the limits of the regular open season allowed dealers in some States, to enable them to dispose of game on hand which can be lawfully sold within the State.^a The two lists have little in common, except that they both relate to restrictions on the sale of game.

Restrictions on sale of game.

States.	Sale prohibited at all times.	Sale season different from open season.
Alabama	Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, killed or trapped within the State.	Sale permitted during open season and 15 days thereafter.
Alaska		
Arizona	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of any of said animals), quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, pheasant, dove, wild turkey, snipe, rail, wild duck, goose, brant.	
California	Deer meat (hides of female deer or those without evidence of sex), quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, sage hen, ibis, plover.	
Colorado	All game taken in the State	Sale seasons for game which may be sold begin 3 days later and end 5 days later than regular close seasons. Imported game in cities, Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Delaware	Buying quail, partridge, pheasant, for sale prohibited.	
Florida	Deer, deer hides	
Hawaii	All game protected by Territory	
Idaho	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (and hides of preceding species), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, duck, goose, swan.	Sale permitted during open season and 5 days thereafter.
Illinois	Squirrel (gray, red, fox, black), quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey killed within limits of State, or any deer, pheasant, cacubis, chucker partridge, sand grouse, black India partridge.	
Indiana	Quail	
Iowa		
Kansas	Quail, partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), pheasant, dove (buying also prohibited).	Ruffed grouse, sale permitted Oct. 1-Dec. 25.
Maine	Deer, moose, or game birds for shipment beyond limits of State. Ruffed grouse or woodcock for any purpose. (Deer may be sold by local dealers under license.)	
Maryland: Anne Arundel	Quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock	
Baltimore City		
Frederick	Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, taken in county.	Domestic quail, Dec. 1-May 1 (Dec. 15-May 1 in Bristol county); imported quail, imported jack rabbits, white rabbits, pinnated grouse, wild pigeons, shore birds, ducks, at any time.
Garrett	Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, for export from county.	
Montgomery ...	Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, for export	
Washington ...	Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, taken in county.	
Wicomico	Quail or partridge for export (both counties considered as one territory).	
Worcester		
Massachusetts	Ruffed grouse, woodcock, until 1903	
Michigan	All game protected by State	

^a Such provisions prevail in Alaska, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Wisconsin, and five Provinces of Canada.

Restrictions on sale of game—Continued.

States.	Sale prohibited at all times.	Sale season different from open season.
Minnesota	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant or partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, aquatic fowl.	
Missouri	Deer, quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, wild turkey, killed in the State (until Mar. 23, 1906).	
Montana	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, sage hen, pheasant, Chinese pheasant, wild duck, goose, brant, swan.	
Nebraska		Sale permitted during open season and 5 days thereafter.
Nevada	All game protected by State	
New Hampshire	Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock	
New Jersey		Sale permitted during open season and 30 days thereafter.
New Mexico	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, ibex, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, killed within the Territory.	
New York		Deer, sale permitted Sept. 1-Nov. 21; quail, grouse, woodcock, sale permitted during open season and thereafter until Jan. 1. ¹
North Carolina:		
Halifax	Quail or partridge	
Henderson	Wild fowl or game of any kind	
Rowan	Quail or partridge, grouse or pheasant, turkey, dove, woodcock	
Warren	Quail or partridge	
North Dakota	Deer, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock.	
Ohio	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), prairie chicken, Mongolian, English, or ring-necked pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, plover, snipe, rail, duck, goose, swan, coot, mud hen, killed within the State for sale.	
Oregon	Elk, moose, mountain sheep	Quail, grouse, ring-neck pheasant, sale permitted only during last 15 days of open season.
Pennsylvania	Deer, elk, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, taken in the State.	
Rhode Island	Pheasant (not ruffed grouse) until 1905	
South Carolina	Deer, quail or partridge, wild turkey, taken in the State before 1907.	
South Dakota	Deer, elk, buffalo, mountain sheep	
Tennessee:		
Dyer	Killing wild turkey for sale or profit or buying to sell again prohibited.	
Maury	Killing quail on another's land for sale or shipping for sale prohibited.	
Tipton	Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant	
Texas	Deer, antelope, quail (partridge), grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), Mongolian or English pheasant, turkey, plover, snipe, jacksnipe, killed within the State (except in county in which killed).	
Virginia:		
Carroll	Quail or partridge taken in county	
Grayson		
Greensville		
Patrick		
Sussex		
Clarke	Quail, rabbit, squirrel, pheasant, wild turkey (outside of county).	
Frederick	Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock (prohibition applies only to nonresidents of Virginia).	
Shenandoah		
Page	Quail (for export)	
Washington	Elk, moose, caribou, killed within the State; deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of deer, elk, moose, or caribou), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, ptarmigan, pheasant.	

¹ Possession or sale of deer Nov. 16-20, or quail, grouse, woodcock during December, presumptive evidence of illegal capture.

Restrictions on sale of game—Continued.

States.	Sale prohibited at all times.	Sale season different from open season.
Wisconsin .....	.....	Deer, sale permitted only Nov. 16-Dec. 6; plover, snipe, duck, Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Wyoming	Purchase of hides or horns of deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, prohibited.	
British Columbia.	Elk, female and young of deer, moose, mountain sheep, grouse (except blue grouse), English partridge, pheasant, quail.	Sale, from Sept. 1, male deer; from Oct. 1, male moose; caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, in all cases to end of open season and 5 days later.
Manitoba	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope (except heads and hides), quail, grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, plover, snipe, sandpiper, woodcock.	
New Brunswick.	Partridge ¹ until Sept. 15, 1903	Goose and brant, sale in open season and thereafter to Mar. 1.
Newfoundland.	.....	Ptarmigan, sale permitted during open season and 10 days thereafter.
Northwest Territories.	Mountain sheep, mountain goat, prairie chicken, unless captured by owner.	
Ontario	Quail, partridge, woodcock, snipe, until 1905	Sale permitted during open season and not to exceed 20 days thereafter. ² Licensed cold-storage men may sell during close season.
Quebec	Birch or swamp partridge, until 1903	Sale permitted during open season and 15 days thereafter.

¹ In Northumberland County, sale of partridge killed in open season is permitted at any time.

² Close seasons depend on regulations of board of game commissioners.

LICENSES FOR HUNTING AND SHIPPING GAME.

In some sections of the United States, notably in Louisiana and Missouri, the privilege of hunting is not extended to nonresidents, and in Virginia it is unlawful for nonresidents to kill game in certain parts of the State.^a In twenty-five States and everywhere in Canada licenses must be secured before nonresidents may hunt certain game or hunt at all. In nine States and two Canadian Provinces a like restriction is imposed on residents, but the fees are usually very much smaller and often merely nominal. Thus in Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin resident licenses cost \$1, while nonresident licenses vary from \$10 to \$25, according to the State; in North Dakota and Michigan the fee for residents is 75 cents, while that for nonresidents is \$25. In Minnesota 25 cents and \$25 are the respective charges for licenses to shoot big game. In Wyoming the same distinction is

^a Wild fowl on any waters, marshes, or beaches within the jurisdiction of the State, below the head of tide water (except on Eastern Shore); on Back Bay in Princess Anne County (for sale), unless nonresident owns or rents shores on Back Bay; from skiff or sink box in Fairfax, Henrico, King George, Prince William, and Stafford counties; wild fowl and upland game in Accomac and Northampton counties, unless nonresident is a member of the Eastern Shore Game Protective Association; quail (for sale) in Stafford County; any game (for sale or export) in Floyd County.

observed in the issue of "gun licenses" for hunting big game, a resident being charged a fee of \$1 and required to secure a license only for shooting in counties other than that in which he resides, while a nonresident pays \$40 for the privilege of hunting anywhere within the State. Some of the Canadian licenses are even more expensive. British Columbia demands \$50 for a general license and Newfoundland \$100 for a caribou license. Minnesota has a special license with a fee of \$25 for nonresidents from States that issue nonresident licenses; these States are shown in fig. 1, page 6. New York makes each nonresident subject to the same restrictions as to license fees and conditions that a resident of New York is subject to in the State in which such nonresident resides.

Licenses are generally issued only for the season, and thus expire at a fixed date. In six States—Florida, Iowa, Maryland, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia—they are good only in a single county, and the fees for these county licenses vary from \$1 to \$25. In Nebraska a resident is required to secure a license to hunt in any county other than that in which he resides. In Maryland there is much variation, as each county is subject to a separate law. Allegany County has no license law, Anne Arundel County prohibits nonresidents from hunting, and Worcester County, while requiring nonresidents to secure licenses for shooting wild fowl, apparently makes no charge therefor; each of the other counties has some form of license for which a fee is charged, but several of them allow nonresidents to hunt without license if provided with a written permit or invitation from the owner of the land. Such invitations, however, do not exempt nonresidents in Caroline, Dorchester (except relatives), Garrett, Talbot, and Worcester counties, nor in Somerset and Wicomico, unless the nonresident is accompanied by a resident while hunting.^a

In some States licenses are required only for hunting certain kinds of game. Thus in Michigan they are issued only for hunting deer, in Maine for deer and moose, in Florida for deer, quail, and turkeys, and in South Dakota for big game. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin licenses carry with them the privilege of shipping out of the State a limited amount of game, but generally require that it shall be properly marked or accompanied by the owner. Colorado issues storage licenses at \$1, importation licenses at \$1, and park licenses at \$1 to \$100. California, Colorado, Illinois, and Oregon issue special permits upon application to the fish commissioners or game wardens, allowing shipment of game out of the State for breeding purposes.

Details in regard to hunting licenses are given in the following table. In a few States an additional clerk's fee, 25 cents to \$1, is

^aThe following counties of North Carolina require hunters to obtain written permission for hunting on lands other than their own: Alexander, Alleghany, Buncombe (birds), Caswell, Clay, Craven, Davidson, Edgecombe, Franklin, Halifax, Henderson, Iredell (birds), Lincoln (birds), Macon, Madison (quail), Mitchell (deer), Orange, Richmond (Steeles Township), Rowan, Scotland, Surry (quail), and Wilkes.

required to cover cost of issue, but this item is not included in the fees given below:

Licenses for hunting game.

States.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Arkansas	Nonresident..	\$10.00	County clerk	\$2 for each subsequent year.
Delaware	Nonresident..	5.00	Delaware Game Protective Association.	
Florida	Nonresident..	10.00	Clerk circuit court of county.	County license for deer, quail, turkeys. Nontransferable. Permits killing deer, quail, doves, and turkeys for sale. Optional with each county.
Georgia		25.00	Ordinary of county.....	
Illinois	Nonresident..	10.00	Secretary of state.....	Expires June 1. Permits export of 25 birds from State.
Indiana	Nonresident..	25.00	Clerk circuit court of county.	Permits export of 24 birds from State. Nontransferable.
Iowa	Nonresident..	10.00	County auditor.....	County license. Expires Jan. 1. Permits export of 25 birds.
Kentucky	Nonresident..	25.00	County clerk	For 1 year from date of issue. Nontransferable.
Maine	Camp keeper.	5.00	Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.	Moose, \$5; deer, \$2; pair of game birds, 50 cents. Permits shipping home or to hospital in State. In cities of more than 3,000 inhabitants, \$5; elsewhere, \$3; or, per deer, 50 cents. Permits buying, selling, or tanning.
	Guide (resident).	1.00	.....do	
	Guide (non-resident).	20.00	.....do	
	Game.....		.....do	
	Deer sale .....		.....do	
Maryland ¹ ...	Nonresident..	4.50-25.00	Clerk of circuit court.....	Per season. Permits killing and transporting, but not exporting, deer.
	Michigan	25.00	County clerk	
Minnesota ...	Resident .....	.75	.....do	Do.
	Special non-resident.	25.00	Board of game and fish commissioners.	Limited to 1 year. Includes animals and birds, and applies only to citizens of States having restrictive laws against nonresidents.
	Nonresident..	25.00	County auditor.....	For 1 year from date of issue. Deer, caribou, elk, and moose.
Montana	Resident .....	.25	.....do	Do.
	Nonresident..	25.00	State game and fish warden.	Deer, elk, moose, mountain goat.
Nebraska	Nonresident..	15.00	.....do	Game birds.
	Resident	1.00	Game and fish commissioner.	Permits export of 50 birds. Expires Dec. 31.
New Jersey ..	Nonresident..	10.00	County clerk	Necessary outside of county of domicile. Expires Dec. 31.
				For 1 year from date of issue. All game except wild waterfowl, snipe, and mud hens. Nontransferable.
New York	Nonresident..			Same fee and conditions as resident of New York is subject to in the State of the nonresident.
North Dakota .	Nonresident..	25.00	County auditor.....	Expires Dec. 31.
	Resident .....	.75	.....do	Expires Dec. 31. Not required for hunting by citizen on his own lands.
Ohio	Nonresident..	25.00	County clerk	Expires Dec. 15. Permits export of animals and 50 birds a week.
Oregon	Market hunting.	10.00	Game and forestry warden.	Nonresident. Expires Dec. 31. Nontransferable.

¹ County licenses are issued at the following rates: Garrett, \$25; Charles, Prince George, St. Mary, \$20; Frederick, Kent, Montgomery, \$15; Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Cecil (wild waterfowl), Harford, Somerset, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester (wild fowl), \$10; Talbot, \$9.50; Howard, \$7.50; Cecil (upland game and shore birds), \$5; Caroline, Dorchester, and Queen Anne, \$4.50. In Kent the fee is reduced to \$5 if nonresident has been invited by a landowner or resident, and in Washington no license is required of residents of Maryland or the District of Columbia. These licenses are issued by the clerks of the circuit courts in all the counties except Wicomico, where the clerk of the county court issues them. Most of them are good for one year from date of issue, and are nontransferable. They are usually not required of guests of resident landowners (see p. 44), and nonresident taxpayers are generally exempt. Several counties have special laws governing wild-fowl shooting.

Licenses for hunting game—Continued.

States.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania.	Nonresident..	\$10.00	County treasurer	
South Carolina.	Nonresident..	25.00	.....do	
South Dakota.	Nonresident..	25.00	.....do	County license for big game. Issued Nov. 1. Expires Dec. 31. Nontransferable.
	Resident	1.00	.....do	Do.
	Nonresident..	10.00	.....do	State license for birds. For 1 season. Nontransferable.
Virginia	Nonresident..	.....	Commissioner of revenue ..	Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge, \$10, not required in case of consent of landowner; Lee, \$10 (partridge or quail).
Washington.	Nonresident..	10.00	County auditor	County license for 1 year. \$20 extra for killing elk.
	Resident	1.00	.....do	County license for 1 year. Not required of persons under 16. May be obtained by residents of Oregon and Idaho.
West Virginia.	Nonresident..	25.00	Clerk of county court	County license for 1 year.
Wisconsin ...	Nonresident..	25.00	Secretary of state	All game, including deer. Permits export of 2 deer and 50 birds in one year.
	Nonresident..	10.00	.....do	All game except deer.
	Resident	1.00	County clerk	All game. Permits transportation of 2 deer; also 25 upland game birds and 50 snipe or waterfowl in one shipment. All licenses nontransferable.
Wyoming	Nonresident..	40.00	Justice of the peace	For 1 season. Big game.
	Resident	1.00	.....do	For 1 season. Big game. Not required for county of residence.
	Export .....	.....	.....do	For shipment of carcasses, heads, antlers, scalps, or skins taken in open season.
British Columbia.	Guide	10.00	.....do	
	Nonresident..	50.00	Any government agent	Not required of army or navy or members of permanent corps of Canadian militia in actual service.
Manitoba	Nonresident..	25.00	Minister of agriculture and immigration.	Any animals or birds.
New Brunswick.	Nonresident..	30.00	Surveyor-general; chief game commissioner; any game warden.	Any game or game birds.
	Nonresident..	20.00	.....do	Moose and caribou only.
	Resident	2.00	.....do	Moose and caribou.
	Guide	20.00	.....do	Nonresident accompanying anyone into woods to hunt moose or caribou.
	Guide	2.00	.....do	Resident accompanying anyone into woods to hunt moose or caribou.
	Camp help ...	20.00	.....do	Nonresident accompanying anyone into woods to hunt moose or caribou.
Newfoundland.	Nonresident..	100.00	Stipendiary magistrate; justice of the peace; minister (or deputy) of marine and fisheries.	Not more than 3 stag caribou. Good for season. Only 1 a year issued to 1 person. Permits export of 3 stag caribou or parts thereof. (Fee not required of officer of British war ship stationed on coast of Newfoundland for fisheries protection.)
	Nonresident guide.	50.00	.....do	(No fee for license to resident guides.)
North west Territories.	Nonresident..	15.00	Commissioner of agriculture at Regina.	Expires Dec. 31.
	Guest	1.00	Game guardian	For guests (not residents of adjacent Provinces or States) of residents and hunting with them. Good for 5 days.
Nova Scotia¹.	Nonresident..	30.00	Provincial secretary or chief game warden.	All game. Good for 1 year from Aug. 1.
	Nonresident..	10.00	.....do	Birds, hares, and rabbits. Good for 1 year from Aug. 1.

¹ Licenses not required of taxpayers, or of former residents, who are members of the Game and Fishery Protection Society, and in government employ, under certain conditions.

Licenses for hunting game—Continued.

States.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Ontario	Nonresident..	\$25.00	Chief warden.....	Two licenses may be obtained by 1 hunter on certain conditions.
	Resident	10.00	.....do	Moose and caribou.
Quebec	Resident	2.00	.....do	Deer.
	Nonresident..	25.00	Commissioner of lands, forests, and fisheries.	General license to hunt.
	Nonresident..	20.00	.....do	Game animals.
	Nonresident..	10.00	.....do	Game birds. Good for season. ¹
	Nonresident..	1.50	.....do	Game birds. Good for 1 day. ¹

¹ Separate license required for shooting game birds in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In this connection attention may be called to the Canadian law regarding nonresident hunters. Those who visit Canada for the purpose of hunting, camping, etc., are required to deposit with the customs officer at the port of entry an amount equal to the duty (30 per cent of appraised value) on such guns, canoes, tents, cooking utensils, kodaks, etc., as they take with them. If these articles, properly identified, are taken out within six months at the same port at which they were carried in, the deposit will be returned. But members of shooting or fishing clubs that own preserves in Canada and have filed a guarantee with the Canadian commissioner of customs may present club membership certificates in lieu of making the deposit. They must, however, pay duty on all ammunition and provisions.

FEDERAL LAWS GOVERNING SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Federal laws for the protection of game comprise the statutes regulating interstate commerce in game and the importation of birds from foreign countries, and providing for the protection of birds and game on territory under the immediate jurisdiction of the United States.

They comprise: (1) The Lacey Act, regulating the importation of game and its shipment from one State to another; (2) the Tariff Act, imposing duties on game, skins, and feathers imported from foreign countries; (3) the act regulating the introduction of eggs of game birds; (4) game laws of the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the Indian Territory, and (5) provisions for protecting birds in the national parks, forest reserves, and other Government reservations. These laws are more fully discussed in Bulletin No. 16 of the Biological Survey, entitled "Digest of Game Laws for 1901" (pp. 69-79).

The Lacey Act, the Egg Act, and the Alaska game law are given in full, but only the paragraphs relating to game are quoted from the Tariff Act. The laws governing the District of Columbia, the Indian Territory, the national parks,^a and other Government reservations do not contain specific provisions regarding shipment.

^a Except that governing the Yellowstone Park, which prohibits any person, or any stage, express, or railway company from receiving for transportation animals, birds, or fish taken in the park, under a penalty not exceeding \$300 (28 Stat. L. chap. 72, sec. 4).

THE LACEY ACT.

31 Statutes at Large, pp. 187-189.

CHAP. 553.—AN ACT to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture are hereby enlarged so as to include the preservation, distribution, introduction, and restoration of game birds and other wild birds. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and to purchase such game birds and other wild birds as may be required therefor, subject, however, to the laws of the various States and Territories. The object and purpose of this act is to aid in the restoration of such birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto where the same have become scarce or extinct, and also to regulate the introduction of American or foreign birds or animals in localities where they have not heretofore existed.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall from time to time collect and publish useful information as to the propagation, uses, and preservation of such birds.

And the Secretary of Agriculture shall make and publish all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this act, and shall expend for said purposes such sums as Congress may appropriate therefor.

Importation: SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to import into the United States any foreign wild animal or bird except under special permit from the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or the importation of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other species as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate.^a

Prohibited species: The importation of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, or such other birds or animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare injurious to the interest of agriculture or horticulture is hereby prohibited, and such species upon arrival at any of the ports of the United States shall be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.^b

Shipment: SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deliver to any common carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia or Alaska to any State or Territory, or from any State or Territory to the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in

^a On September 13, 1900, the Secretary of Agriculture (Circular No. 30, Biological Survey) extended the list of species which can be imported without permit as follows:

Mammals.—Anteaters, armadillos, bears, chimpanzees, elephants, hippopotamuses, hyenas, jaguars, kangaroos, leopards, lions, lynxes, manatees, monkeys, ocelots, orang-utans, panthers, raccoons, rhinoceroses, sea-lions, seals, sloths, tapirs, tigers, or wildcats.

Birds.—Swans, wild doves, or wild pigeons of any kind.

Reptiles.—Alligators, lizards, snakes, tortoises, or other reptiles (except in Hawaii—see Circular No. 36, Biological Survey, issued May 22, 1902.)

^b See Circular No. 101, Division of Customs, issued June 28, 1900; for regulations of the Department of Agriculture see Circular No. 29, Biological Survey, issued July 13, 1900.

which the same were killed: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are killed.

Marking packages: SEC. 4. That all packages containing such dead animals, birds, or parts thereof, when shipped by interstate commerce, as provided in section 1 of this act, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of such packages.

Penalties: For each evasion or violation of this act the shipper shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding \$200; and the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of this act shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding \$200; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding \$200.

Imported species subject to local laws: SEC. 5. That all dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any foreign game animals, or game or song birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals or birds had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. This act shall not prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowl.

Approved May 25, 1900.

TARIFF ACT OF 1897.

30 Statutes at Large, pp. 151-201.

CHAP. 11. AN ACT To provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely: * * *

SCHEDULE G: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

- 222. All other live animals [i. e., beside cattle, swine, horses, mules, and sheep], not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 275. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

- 474. * * * wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.
- 493. Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments.
- 494. Birds and land and water fowls.
- 549. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: *Provided* [Original proviso modified. See p. 50].
- 664. Skins of all kinds, raw (except sheepskins with the wool on), and hides not specially provided for in this Act.

666. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for scientific public collections, and not for sale.

Approved July 24, 1897.

ACT REGULATING THE INTRODUCTION OF EGGS OF GAME BIRDS.

Statutes 57th Congress, session 1, p. 285.

CHAP. 983. AN ACT To regulate the introduction of eggs of game birds for propagation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the power to authorize the importation of eggs of game birds for purposes of propagation, and he shall prescribe all necessary rules and regulations governing the importation of eggs of said birds for such purposes.

Approved June 3, 1902.

ALASKA GAME LAW.^a

Statutes 57th Congress, session 1, p. 327.

CHAP. 1037. AN ACT For the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds other than a game bird, or wild game animal, for the purposes of shipment from Alaska is hereby prohibited.

Game defined: The term "game animals" shall include deer, moose, caribou, sheep, mountain goats, bears, sea lions, and walrus. The term "game birds" shall include water fowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan. Nothing in this Act shall effect [affect] any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal other than bears and sea lions, or prevent the killing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing by native Indians or Eskimo or by miners, explorers, or travelers on a journey when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed shall not be shipped or sold.

Seasons: SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or wild birds except during the seasons hereinafter provided: Large brown bears, from April fifteenth to June thirtieth, both inclusive; moose, caribou, walrus, and sea lions, from September first to October thirty-first, both inclusive; deer, sheep, and mountain goats, from September first to December fifteenth, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and water fowl, from September first to December fifteenth, both inclusive: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds to make and publish rules and regulations which shall modify the close seasons hereinbefore established, or provide different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, or place further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or to prohibit killing entirely for a period not exceeding five years in such locality.

Number: SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to kill any females or yearlings of moose, caribou, deer, or sheep, or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following game animals: Two moose, walrus, or sea lions; four caribou, sheep, goats, or large brown bears; eight deer; or to kill or have in possession in any one day more than ten grouse, or ptarmigan, or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

^a Under the act of June 6, 1900, destruction and shipment of eggs of cranes, ducks, brant, and geese are prohibited (31 Stat. L., 332).

Guns and boats: That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with hounds, to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder, or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds. And the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make and publish such further restrictions as he may deem necessary to prevent undue destruction of wild game animals or wild birds.

Sale: SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, or offer for sale therein, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of said animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession any game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

Export: SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation or their officers or agents to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel or for any other person to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska any hides or carcasses of caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goat, or parts thereof, or any wild birds or parts thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens and trophies, under such restrictions and limitations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe and publish.

Penalties: SEC. 6. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act or any of the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That upon conviction for the second or any subsequent offense there may be imposed in addition a fine of fifty dollars for any violation of sections one and three, and a fine of one hundred dollars for a violation of section two.

Enforcement: It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors or deputy collectors of customs appointed for Alaska, and all officers of revenue cutters to assist in the enforcement of this Act. Any marshal or deputy marshal may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this Act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal, shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this Act or said regulations and seize said property without warrant, to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture to aid in carrying out the provisions of this Act: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this Act shall be construed or held to prohibit or limit the right of the Smithsonian Institution to collect in or ship from the District of Alaska animals or birds for the use of the Zoological Park in Washington, District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That such heads and hides as may have been taken before the passage of this Act, may be shipped out of Alaska at any time prior to the first day of July, anno Domini nineteen hundred and two.

Approved, June 7, 1902.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES

The following table shows the close seasons for all game in the United States and Canada, with the first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given; open seasons may vary. The term rabbit includes "hare" of the Canadian laws; quail, the bird known as "partridge" in the North and "pheasant" in the South, and all members of the family except prairie chickens, includes "brant."

States are arranged geographically and grouped according to the Hallock code. The general State in these States and in Tennessee.

[Compiled, in part, from Game Laws in

MAMMALS.				
STATE.	DEER.	ELK.	MOOSE, CARIBOU.	ANTELOPE.
NORTHERN.				
Maine.....	Dec. 15-Oct. 1 ¹		Dec. 1-Oct. 15 ¹⁴	
New Hampshire.....	At all times ¹	At all times	At all times	
Vermont.....	Nov. 1-Oct. 22		At all times	
Massachusetts.....	To Nov. 1, 1903			
Rhode Island.....	To Feb. 1, 1905			
Connecticut.....	To June 1, 1911			
New York ¹	Nov. 16-Sept. 1	At all times	At all times	At all times
Long Island.....	Except 4 days Nov.			
New Jersey.....	To Apr. 10, 1905			
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Nov. 1		
Delaware.....				
Maryland ¹	Local laws.			
Dist. Columbia.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ⁶			
Virginia ¹	Jan. 1-Aug. 15			
West Virginia.....	Dec. 15-Oct. 15			
Kentucky.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1			
Ohio.....	Dec. 16-Nov. 10			
Michigan.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 8	To 1911	To 1911	
Indiana.....	At all times			
Illinois.....	To May 10, 1906			
Wisconsin.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 11 ¹			
Minnesota.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 11	At all times	Nov. 21-Nov. 16	
Iowa.....	At all times	At all times		
Missouri.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1			
Kansas.....				
Nebraska.....	Nov. 16-Aug. 15	At all times		Nov. 16-Aug. 15
South Dakota.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1		To Jan. 1, 1911.
North Dakota.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 10	At all times	At all times	To Jan. 1, 1911.
Montana.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	At all times	At all times
Wyoming.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1 ¹⁵	Dec. 1-Sept. 1
Colorado.....	Nov. 6-Aug. 15	Nov. 6-Oct. 25		Nov. 6-Aug. 15
SOUTHERN.				
North Carolina ¹	Jan. 1-Oct. 1			
South Carolina.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1 ¹			
Georgia.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Florida.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1			
Alabama ¹	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Mississippi.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15			
Tennessee ¹	Jan. 1-Aug. 1			
Arkansas.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1			
Louisiana.....	Apr. 1-Nov. 1			
Texas.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Jan. 1-Sept. 1
Oklahoma.....	At all times			At all times
New Mexico.....	To Mar. 19, 1906	To Mar. 19, 1906		To Mar. 19, 1906
Arizona.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	At all times		To Jan. 1, 1906
PACIFIC.				
California.....	Oct. 1-Aug. 1	At all times		At all times
Nevada.....	To Mar. 28, 1903	At all times	At all times ¹⁸	To Mar. 28, 1903
Utah.....	Nov. 15-Oct. 15	At all times		At all times
Idaho.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	To 1904	Jan. 1-Sept. 1
Washington.....	Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1
Oregon ¹	Nov. 1-July 15 ¹	To Sept. 15, 1904	Nov. 1-July 15 ¹⁵	Nov. 1-July 15 ¹
Alaska.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1		Nov. 1-Sept. 1	
Hawaii.....				
CANADA.				
British Columbia.....	Dec. 15-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	
N.W. Territories ¹⁰	Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Dec. 15-Nov. 1
Manitoba.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15	Dec. 1-Sept. 15	Dec. 1-Sept. 15	Dec. 1-Sept. 15
Ontario.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 1	At all times	Nov. 16-Oct. 16 ²²	
Quebec.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ¹¹		Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ¹	
New Brunswick.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 15 ¹		Jan. 1-Sept. 15 ¹	
Nova Scotia.....	To 1904	To 1904	Jan. 1-Sept. 15 ¹	
Newfoundland.....		To Jan. 1, 1912	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 ²⁰	

¹ Certain county exceptions (see pp. 12-26). ² Certain species. ³ Except month of July. ⁴ Except Mar. 15-Apr. 21. ⁵ Except month of April. ⁶ Sale. ⁷ Except month of March. ⁸ Upland plover only. ⁹ Altitudes above 7,000 feet, Apr. 16-Sept. 15. ¹⁰ Except unorganized Territories, in which the seasons are as follows: Deer, elk, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, Apr. 1-July 15 and Oct. 1-Dec. 1; musk ox, Mar. 20-Oct. 15; grouse, prairie chicken, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; duck, goose, swan, Jan. 15-Sept. 1. ¹¹ Except July 16-Oct. 1. ¹² Also Oct. 1-Nov. 10, unless permit be obtained.

AND CANADA, 1902, BY STATES AND PROVINCES.

the exception of mountain sheep, mountain goat, and a few unimportant species. be found by reversing the dates.

the South; grouse includes Canada grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse (known as "partridge" ptarmigan, and sage hens. Introduced pheasant is restricted to the Old World pheasants, and goose

laws have been followed in Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia, but many county laws prevail

Brief, and corrected to August 1, 1902.]

MAMMALS.		BIRDS.		
SQUIRREL. ²	RABBIT.	QUAIL.	GROUSE.	PRAIRIE CHICKEN.
Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 15	
Mar. 1-Oct. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Dec. 15-Sept. 15	
Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Mar. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	
Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 ¹	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	
Dec. 16-Sept. 16	Jan. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 16-Oct. 15	Dec. 16-Oct. 15	
Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	
Jan. 1-Nov. 10	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 16	
Dec. 16-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 10	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	
Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 16-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 10	Jan. 1-Nov. 10	
Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Oct. 15	Dec. 16-Oct. 15	Dec. 16-Oct. 15
	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	
	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	
	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 15-Nov. 1	Dec. 26-Nov. 1	Mar. 15-Sept. 1
	Local laws	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	
		Dec. 20-Nov. 1	Dec. 15-Oct. 15	Dec. 15-Oct. 15
Feb. 1-June 15		Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	
Sept. 2-Aug. 1	Dec. 2-Nov. 10	Dec. 2-Nov. 10	To Nov. 10, 1904	To Nov. 10, 1904
Dec. 1-Oct. 15		Dec. 1-Oct. 20 ¹⁹	Dec. 1-Oct. 20 ¹⁹	To 1910.
Jan. 1-June 1 ¹²		Jan. 1-Nov. 10	Jan. 1-Nov. 10	Jan. 1-Nov. 10
Dec. 1-July 1		Dec. 20-Nov. 1 ⁶	Oct. 1-Aug. 31	Oct. 1-Aug. 31
May 1-July 1	May 1-July 1	To Sept., 1903	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1
		Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1
		Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1
		Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1
		Jan. 1-Dec. 1	Oct. 1-Aug. 15	Oct. 1-Aug. 15
		To Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
		Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1
		To Sept. 1, 1905	Oct. 15-Sept. 1	Oct. 15-Sept. 1
		At all times	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1
			Dec. 1-Aug. 15	Dec. 1-Aug. 15
		At all times	Nov. 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Aug. 15
Local laws		Mar. 15-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1	
		Apr. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 15-Nov. 1	
		Mar. 15-Nov. 1		
		Mar. 1-Nov. 1		
Feb. 2-July 1		Mar. 2-Nov. 15	Mar. 2-Nov. 15	Mar. 2-Nov. 15
		May 1-Oct. 1		
		Mar. 1-Nov. 1	Local laws	
		Mar. 1-Oct. 1		Dec. 1-Oct. 31
	Apr. 1-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 1-Nov. 1
		Mar. 15-Oct. 1		Feb. 1-Aug. 1
		Feb. 1-Oct. 15	At all times	Jan. 1-Sept. 1
		Mar. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 1
		Mar. 1-Oct. 15	Mar. 1-Oct. 15	
Feb. 1-Aug. 1 ²		Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	
		Mar. 16-Sept. 1 ²	To Sept. 1, 1903	Mar. 16-Sept. 1
		At all times ¹	Dec. 1-Aug. 15	Dec. 1-Aug. 15
		Dec. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Aug. 15	Dec. 1-Aug. 15
		To 1903	Dec. 1-Aug. 15	Dec. 1-Aug. 15 ¹
Jan. 1-Oct. 1		Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
		Mar. 1-Sept. 16	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	
	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	At all times	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1
			Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Dec. 15-Sept. 15
Dec. 16-Sept. 15	Dec. 16-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	Nov. 15-Sept. 15	Nov. 15-Sept. 15
	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 ¹	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 15	To Sept. 15, 1905
			Dec. 15-Sept. 1 ¹	
	Feb. 1-Oct. 1 ²		Dec. 1-Sept. 15 ¹	
	Mar. 1-Sept. 16		Jan. 12-Sept. 16	

¹³ Except certain species, Mar. 2-Apr. 11. ¹⁴ Caribou protected in Maine to Oct. 15, 1905. ¹⁵ Moose only. ¹⁶ Goose only. ¹⁷ Swan: North Dakota, to Sept. 1, 1905; Wisconsin and Wyoming, at all times. ¹⁸ Caribou only. ¹⁹ Under the old law, which still stands. ²⁰ Except Aug. 1-Oct. 1, caribou only; moose protected to Jan. 1, 1912. ²¹ Except Mar. 10-Apr. 21. ²² Except south of Canadian Pacific R. R. between Mattawa and Port Arthur, Nov. 16-Nov. 1.

Close seasons for game in the United States and

BIRDS.

STATE.	WILD TURKEY.	DOVE.	INTRODUCED PHEASANT.	PLOVER.
NORTHERN.				
Maine.....		At all times.....	To Mar. 22, 1911...	May 1-Aug. 1.....
New Hampshire.....		At all times.....		Feb. 1-Aug. 1 ¹
Vermont.....		At all times.....	Nov. 20-Oct. 1.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ²
Massachusetts.....		At all times.....	To 1905.....	May 1-July 15.....
Rhode Island.....		At all times.....	To Oct. 1, 1905.....	
Connecticut.....		At all times.....	To June 1, 1906.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.....
New York ¹		At all times.....	To 1905.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....
Long Island.....		At all times.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 ¹	Jan. 1-July 1.....
New Jersey.....		Oct. 1-Aug. 1.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10 ²	Oct. 1-Aug. 1 ³
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.....		Dec. 16-Oct. 15.....	Jan. 1-July 15 ⁴
Delaware.....		At all times.....		
Maryland ¹	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 25-Aug. 15.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.....	May 1-Aug. 15.....
Dist. Columbia.....	Dec. 26-Nov. 1.....	At all times.....		Apr. 1-Sept. 1.....
Virginia ¹	Jan. 15-Oct. 15.....		At all times.....	
West Virginia.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.....	At all times.....		
Kentucky.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.....		
Ohio.....	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.....	At all times.....	To Nov. 10, 1904.....	Dec. 2-Nov. 10 ^{2a}
Michigan.....	To 1910.....	At all times.....	To 1910.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....
Indiana.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 15 ¹²	At all times.....	
Illinois.....	Jan. 15-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 1.....	To May 10, 1906.....	Apr. 25-Sept. 1.....
Wisconsin.....		At all times.....	To Sept. 1903.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....
Minnesota.....		Nov. 1-Sept. 1.....	To Sept. 1, 1904.....	Oct. 31-July 4 ⁸
Iowa.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	At all times.....		Apr. 15-Sept. 1.....
Missouri.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....
Kansas.....		Sept. 15-July 15.....		Sept. 15-July 15.....
Nebraska.....	At all times.....	Oct. 31-Apr. 15.....	At all times.....	Oct. 31-Apr. 15.....
South Dakota.....				May 15-Sept. 1.....
North Dakota.....				
Montana.....		Dec. 15-Aug. 1.....	To Sept. 1, 1905.....	
Wyoming.....		At all times.....	At all times.....	
Colorado.....	Nov. 1-Aug. 15.....	Oct. 1-July 15.....	To Sept. 1, 1906.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....
			At all times.....	
SOUTHERN.				
North Carolina ¹	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.....		
South Carolina.....	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 1.....	To Dec. 22, 1903.....	
Georgia.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.....	Mar. 15-Aug. 15.....	To Nov. 30, 1905.....	
Florida.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.....			
Alabama.....	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 1.....	To Feb. 8, 1904.....	
Mississippi.....	May 1-Oct. 1.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.....		
Tennessee ¹	Local laws.....	Local laws.....	To Apr. 9, 1906.....	Local laws.....
Arkansas.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....	At all times.....		
Louisiana.....	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.....	Mar. 1-July 1.....		Oct. 1-Aug. 1 ⁸
Texas.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.....		Feb. 1-Aug. 1.....	
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....	To Jan. 1, 1904.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....
New Mexico.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.....		To Mar. 14, 1906.....	
Arizona.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 15.....		Mar. 1-Oct. 15.....	
PACIFIC.				
California.....		Feb. 1-Aug. 1.....	At all times.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.....
Nevada.....		Nov. 2-July 15.....	To Sept. 1, 1906.....	Mar. 16-Sept. 1.....
Utah.....		Dec. 1-July 1.....	At all times.....	
Idaho.....				
Washington.....			To Aug. 15, 1905 ¹	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.....
Oregon.....	To Oct. 1, 1905.....		To Oct. 1, 1905 ^{1 2}	Jan. 1-Aug. 1 ⁸
Alaska.....				Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....
Hawaii.....		Feb. 1-July 1.....	To 1907.....	May 1-Sept. 16 ²
CANADA.				
British Columbia.....			At all times.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.....
N. W. Territories ¹⁰				
Manitoba.....		At all times.....		Jan. 1-Aug. 1 ²
Ontario.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.....		To Sept. 15, 1905.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.....
Quebec.....				Feb. 1-Sept. 1.....
New Brunswick.....			At all times.....	
Nova Scotia.....			At all times.....	
Newfoundland.....				Jan. 12-Aug. 21.....

¹ Certain county exceptions (see pp. 12-26). ² Certain species. ³ Except month of July. ⁴ Except Mar. 15-Apr. 21. ⁵ Except month of April. ⁶ Sale. ⁷ Except month of March. ⁸ Upland plover only. ⁹ Altitudes above 7,000 feet, Apr. 16-Sept. 15. ¹⁰ Except unorganized Territories, in which the seasons are as follows: Deer, elk, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, Apr. 1-July 15 and Oct. 1-Dec. 1; musk ox, Mar. 20-Oct. 15; grouse, prairie chicken, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; duck, goose, swan, Jan. 15-Sept. 1. ¹¹ Except July 16-Oct. 1. ¹² Also Oct. 1-Nov. 10, unless permit be obtained.

Canada: 1902, by States and Provinces—Continued.

BIRDS.

SNIBE.	WOODCOCK.	RAIL.	DUCK.	GOOSE, SWAN.
May 1-Aug. 1.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.....	.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1 ⁵.....	.....
Dec. 15-Sept. 15 ¹	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 1 ².....	.....
Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. ¹⁰
May 1-July 15.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 11.....	May 1-July 15.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ².....	.....
.....	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.....	.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 15 ².....	.....
Apr. 1-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1 ¹¹	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.
May 1-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 30-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 30-Sept. 1.
Jan. 1-July 1.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....	Jan. 1-July 1.....	May 1-Oct. 1.....	May 1-Oct. 1.
Jan. 1-Aug. 25 ^{5 7}	Jan. 1-Oct. 1 ³	Jan. 1-Aug. 25.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....	May 1-Sept. 1.
.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 15 ³	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....	May 1-Sept. 1 ²	May 1-Sept. 1.
.....	.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 15-Oct. 1 ²	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.
May 1-Aug. 15.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 1 ³	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 10-Nov. 1.....	Apr. 10-Nov. 1.
Apr. 1-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-July 1.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1. ¹⁰
.....	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.....	.....	May 1-Sept. 1 ²	May 1-Sept. 1.
July 1-Mar. 1.....	Nov. 2-July 15.....	.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1. ¹⁵
.....	Feb. 1-June 20.....	.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 15.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 15. ¹⁶
Dec. 2-Nov. 10 ²¹	Sept. 2-Aug. 1.....	Dec. 2-Nov. 10 ²¹	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 ⁴	Dec. 16-Sept. 1. ⁴
Dec. 1-Oct. 1 ¹³	Dec. 1-Oct. 20 ¹⁹.....	.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 ¹³	Dec. 1-Oct. 1. ¹²
.....	Jan. 1-July 1.....	.....	Apr. 15-Sept. 1 ¹²	Apr. 15-Sept. 1. ¹²
Apr. 25-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.
Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....	Oct. 31-July 4.....	.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	May 1-Sept. 1. ¹⁷
Nov. 1-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-July 10.....	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Apr. 15-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....	.....	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 15-Sept. 1. ¹⁶
.....	.....	.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.....	.....
Apr. 16-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Apr. 16-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 16-Sept. 1.
.....	Oct. 15-Sept. 1.....	.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....	May 1-Sept. 1. ¹⁶
.....	.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....	May 1-Sept. 1. ¹⁷
May 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....	May 1-Sept. 1.
Apr. 16-Sept. 1 ⁹.....	.....	.....	Apr. 16-Sept. 1 ⁹	Apr. 16-Sept. 1. ⁹
.....
.....	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.....	.....	Local laws.....	Local laws.
.....
.....	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.....	.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.....	.....
.....
Local laws.....	Local laws.....	.....	Local laws.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1 ².....	.....
.....
Mar. 1-Oct. 15.....	.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 15. ¹⁰
.....
Mar. 16-Sept. 1.....	Mar. 16-Sept. 1.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.....	Mar. 16-Sept. 1.
Jan. 15-Oct. 1.....	.....	.....	Mar. 16-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 15-Oct. 1.
.....	.....	.....	Jan. 15-Oct. 1.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.
.....	.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.
Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ¹¹	Mar. 1-Sept. 1. ¹
May 1-Sept. 16.....	.....	.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.
.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 16 ²	Feb. 1-Sept. 15.
.....
May 5-Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....
Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....	.....	May 5-Aug. 23.....	.....
Dec. 16-Sept. 15.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	May 1-Sept. 15.
Feb. 1-Sept. 1.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	.....
Dec. 2-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 2-Sept. 1.....	.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15 ².....	.....
Mar. 1-Sept. 1.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Dec. 2-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 2-Sept. 1. ¹⁰
Jan. 12-Aug. 21.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ².....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Jan. 12-Aug. 21.....	.....

¹³ Except certain species, Mar. 2-Apr. 11. ¹⁴ Caribou protected in Maine to Oct. 15, 1905. ¹⁵ Moose only. ¹⁶ Goose only. ¹⁷ Swan: North Dakota, to Sept. 1, 1905; Wisconsin and Wyoming, at all times. ¹⁸ Caribou only. ¹⁹ Under the old law, which still stands. ²⁰ Except Aug. 1-Oct. 1, caribou only; moose protected to Jan. 1, 1912. ²¹ Except Mar. 10-Apr. 21. ²² Except south of Canadian Pacific R. R. between Mattawa and Port Arthur, Nov. 16-Nov. 1.

Close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, 1902, etc.—Continued.

BIRDS PROTECTED IN A FEW STATES ONLY.

STATE.	PTARMIGAN.	STATE.	SAGE HEN.	STATE.	REEDBIRD.
Colorado	At all times.	Nebraska	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	New Jersey ..	Jan. 1-Aug. 25.
Washington ...	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Montana	Dec. 15-Aug. 1.	Pennsylvania	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Alaska	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.	Wyoming	Oct. 15-July 15.	Delaware	Feb. 1-Aug. 25.
Quebec	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.	Colorado	Nov. 1-Aug. 15.	Maryland	Nov. 1-Sept. 1. ¹
Nova Scotia ...	At all times.	California	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.	Dist. Columbia	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Newfoundland	Jan. 12-Sept. 16.	Nevada	Mar. 2-July 1.		
		Utah	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.		
		Idaho	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.		
		Washington..	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.		

STATE.	CURLEW.	STATE.	CRANE.
Connecticut	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.	Nebraska	Apr. 16-Sept. 1.
New York	May 1-Sept. 1. ¹	South Dakota	May 1-Sept. 1.
South Dakota	May 15-Sept. 1.	North Dakota	May 1-Sept. 1.
Nebraska	At all times.	Colorado	Apr. 16-Sept. 1. ²
Wyoming	May 1-Sept. 1.	Nevada	Mar. 16-Sept. 1.
Colorado	Apr. 16-Sept. 1. ²	Washington	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.
California	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.		
Nevada	Mar. 16-Sept. 1.		
Hawaii	May 1-Sept. 16.		
Quebec	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.		
Newfoundland	Jan. 12-Aug. 21.		

¹ Certain county exceptions (see pp. 16-18).

² Altitudes above 7,000 feet, Apr. 16-Sept. 15.